



REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1908-1909.

Approved and adopted by the Annual General Meeting, Monday, 3rd May 1909.

SINCE the publication of the last Annual Report the Council have held 19 meetings, of which the Council elected in June last have held 16. The following Committees appointed by the Council have met and reported on the matters referred to them:—Competitions, Prizes and Studentships, Finance, Sessional Papers, Premises, Professional Questions, Board of Professional Defence, Board of Examiners, Fellowship Drawings, Charter and Bye-Laws Revision, Town Planning, Exhibition of Architecture and Decorative Arts, School of Architecture in Italy.

The losses by death have been as follows:—*Fellows*: Cole Alfred Adams, Ibrahim Shaik Daūd Ahmadi, Alfred Darbyshire, Herbert Davis, William Milner Fawcett, Leslie William Green, Edward Augustus Gruning, Lewis Henry Isaacs, Henry Hill McConnal, James Neale, Francis Haslam Oldham, Edward Augustus Ould, Alfred Henry Paget, Hugh Stannus, John James Stevenson, Frederick Todd, Benjamin Woollard; *Retired Fellows*: David Gostling, John Holden; *Associates*: Ernest Carritt, Albert Edward Gough, Horace Moger, John Peter, William Candler Reed, Francis Adams Sprules, Isaac Steane, Charles Thomas Whitley; *Hon. Corr. Members*: Arnold Guldenpfennig, Alfred Nicolas Normand.

Obituary notices of some of the above have appeared in the JOURNAL.

Royal Gold Medal. The Royal Gold Medal was awarded last year to M. Honoré Daumet in recognition of his executed works as an architect and for his distinguished services in the cause of architectural education. M. Daumet received the Medal in person at the General Meeting on the 22nd June 1908. It has been decided to award the Medal this year to Dr. Arthur John Evans in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to the history of architecture by his distinguished work of exploration in Crete. His Majesty the King has graciously signified his approval of the award.

Membership. The following tabular statement shows the present subscribing membership of the Institute compared with that at the corresponding periods of 1907 and 1908:—

Year	Fellows	Associates	Hon. Associates	Total
1907	862	1,254	46	2,162
1908	906	1,288	45	2,239
1909	888	1,344	46	2,278

During the official year since the last Annual General Meeting 9 Fellows have been elected, 82 Associates, and 1 Honorary Associate.

Examinations. The Progressive Examinations were held in June and November 1908. The Preliminary was held in London, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne; the Intermediate in London, Bristol, Cardiff, Glasgow, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-on-Tyne. The

Council desire to record their thanks for the valuable services rendered by the Hon. Secretaries and Examination Committees of the various Allied Societies. The Final and Special Examinations were held in London, and Special Examinations for Colonial candidates were held in Melbourne and Toronto, when 7 candidates were examined and 5 passed. The results are shown in the following tabulated form:—

	Admitted	Exempted	Examined	Passed	Relegated
PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION . . .	335	68	267	198	69
INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION . . .	338	10	328	155	173
FINAL AND SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS . .	237	—	237	79	158

The total number of candidates was 910. The number of Probationers now stands at 2,923, and of Students at 961. The Council again have reason to regret that so large a number of Students remain on the list without proceeding to the Final Examination.

The Special Examination for Colonial candidates will be held this year at Johannesburg, Sydney, and Toronto.

The Ashpitel Prize was awarded to Horace James Ash, who passed the Final Examination in November 1908.

The Council desire to thank the Board of Examiners for the continuance of their invaluable services.

The Statutory Examinations, qualifying for Candidature as District Surveyor in London, and for Candidature as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, were held in London in October 1908, when 11 candidates presented themselves. Certificates of competency to act as District Surveyors in London have been granted to Frederick William Charles Barker, Alfred Ernest Biggs [*A.*], Henry Thomas Bromley [*A.*], Richard Thomas Grove, George Arthur Turner, and William Ernest Watson [*A.*], and a certificate of competency to act as Building Surveyor under Local Authorities has been granted to George Arnall.

The Deed of Award of the various Prizes and Studentships was presented to the Institute at a General Meeting on the 18th January 1909. At the Presentation of Prizes on the 1st February 1909 an Address to Students was delivered by the President, and a criticism of the work submitted was read by Mr. Paul Waterhouse [*F.*]. An exhibition of the drawings was held from the 19th to the 30th of January in the Gallery of the Alpine Club, and was visited by 1,332 persons. A selection from the Prize Drawings is now being sent the round of the Allied Societies.

On the 23rd June the Annual Dinner of the Institute took place at the Whitehall Rooms. The Institute was honoured on this occasion by the presence of M. Honoré Daumet (Royal Gold Medallist of the year), the Hon. Sir Schomberg McDonnell, K.C.B. (Secretary of H.M. Office of Works), the Chairman of the London County Council, and other distinguished guests.

"At Homes" were given by the President on the 28th April 1908, when a selection of drawings and photographs representative of the executed works of the late Mr. E. W. Mountford were exhibited; and on the 8th February 1909, when an exhibition was held of the work resulting from the tours of some of the Travelling Students of 1907 and 1908.

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the following Sessional Papers have been read before the Institute:—

- 23rd May 1908: "The Architecture of the Bridges of London," by Professor Beresford Pite.
 16th Nov.: "The Development of House Design in the Reigns of Elizabeth and James as illustrated by Contemporary Architectural Drawings," by J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A. [*F.*].
 14th Dec.: "The Elements of Design in Internal Decoration," by T. R. Spence.
 18th Jan. 1909: "Public Abattoirs," by R. Stephen Ayling [*F.*].
 15th Feb.: "Town and Country: Some Aspects of Town Planning," by H. V. Lanchester [*F.*].

15th March: "American Architecture: with especial reference to work at Washington," by Francis S. Swales.

29th March: "British Sculpture of To-day," by Marion H. Spielmann, F.S.A.

19th April: "The Architectural Work of the London County Council," by W. E. Riley [F.], Architect of the London County Council.

**The New
Charter and
By-Laws.**

The most important event in the history of the Institute during the year was the granting by His Majesty the King, of the new Supplemental Charter in the month of December. The new By-laws to be applied for under the new Charter are now in course of preparation by the Council and will be submitted to the General Body for discussion and approval at an early date.

**New Allied
Societies.**

During the course of the year the Transvaal Institute of Architects and the Architectural Institute of Canada have been admitted to alliance with the Royal Institute. The Town Planning Committee have carefully followed the progress of the Housing and Town Planning Bill now before Parliament, and have secured the addition to the Bill of an amendment giving to architectural bodies a *locus standi* as "persons affected" at inquiries into town-planning schemes held by the Local Government Board. They have also promoted the formation of local town-planning Committees by the Allied Societies, and are continuing the investigation and study of the problems of town planning.

**L.C.C.
(General
Powers) Bill,
1909.**

The Building Act amendment clauses of this Bill have been considered by the Council as well as by the Practice and Science Standing Committees, and vigorous action has been taken, and is still being continued, with the object of securing such alterations in these clauses as will bring them into conformity with the general opinion of the architectural profession. The views of the Council upon the matter were expressed in a resolution which was forwarded to the Chairman of the London County Council [JOURNAL, 23rd January 1909], and in a letter from the President of the Royal Institute to the Chairman of the London County Council [JOURNAL, 24th April].

**Eighth In-
ternational
Congress of
Architects.**

The Eighth International Congress of Architects (Vienna 1908) was well attended by British members. The Institute was represented by Mr. Leonard Stokes and Mr. John W. Simpson. The British contribution to the Exhibition of Architectural Works consisted of a representative collection of photographs of recent English Domestic Work organised by the British Section of the Permanent Committee. A review of the proceedings of the Congress, by the Librarian of the Institute (under whose supervision the British Exhibit was arranged), appeared in the JOURNAL for the 6th June.

**Exhibition of
Grand Prix
de Rome
Drawings.**

By the courtesy of the French Ministry of Fine Arts and of M. Jean Hulot, the Council were enabled to demonstrate to English students the methods and achievements of French prizemen in architecture by the exhibition in London last July of M. Hulot's Prix de Rome drawings illustrating his Restoration of the ancient Greek city of Selinus. The exhibition, which lasted a fortnight and created much interest, was held at the Gallery of the Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colours. A Paper descriptive of the work, kindly contributed by M. Gustave Fongères, Professor of Greek Literature at the Sorbonne, and translated by Mr. John W. Simpson, was delivered at the formal opening of the Exhibition.

**Resignation
of Mr.
Alexander
Graham.**

The resignation by Mr. Alexander Graham of the post of Honorary Secretary of the Royal Institute after ten years of office affords the Council an opportunity of placing on record their profound sense of the great services which Mr. Graham has rendered to the Royal Institute during the whole of this period, and of the untiring devotion which he has displayed in the exercise of the important duties of the Honorary Secretaryship.

**Appoint-
ments.**

Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following appointments:—

The Institute Representative on the Council of the National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty	Mr. W. A. Forsyth.
The Institute Representative on the Engineering Standards Committee Sectional Committee on "Bridges"	Mr. Edwin T. Hall.
The Institute Representative on the Special Committee of the International Drawing Congress for the unification of signs and symbols used in drawing	Mr. Francis Hooper.
The Institute Representative at the Annual Convention of the Institute of Architects of Canada	Mr. F. S. Baker.
The Institute Representative on the Royal Commission on the Preservation of Ancient Monuments in England	Mr. Leonard Stokes.
The Institute Representatives on the Joint Committee on Water Regulations	Mr. Geo. Hubbard, F.S.A. Mr. H. V. Lanchester.
The Institute Representative on the Tribunal of Appeal	Mr. John Slater.
The Institute Representative at the Local Government Board enquiry on Poor Law Institutions	Mr. Edwin T. Hall.
The Institute Representative on the Court of the University of Sheffield	Mr. J. Alfred Gotch, F.S.A.
The Institute Representatives at the Conference called by the Superintending Architect of the L.C.C. to consider the questions raised in Part 5 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Bill 1909	Mr. Edwin T. Hall. Mr. John Slater.
The Institute Representative on the Court of the University of Liverpool	Sir William Emerson.
The Institute Representatives to give evidence before the Board of Trade Committee on Artistic Copyright	Mr. John Belcher, R.A. Mr. John W. Simpson.

Grants. Since the issue of the last Annual Report the Council have made the following grants:—

Architectural Association, £100.	W. G. Hunt (Acton Competition), £100.
Architectural Association Sketch Book, £25.	Royal Architectural Museum, £21.
Architects' Benevolent Society, £125.	Sheffield Society, £20.
British School at Rome, £21.	

Competitions. The following have been the President's appointments to Assessorships during the official year:—

Aberystwyth	National Library	Professor Reginald Blomfield, A.R.A.
Bangor	Normal College	Mr. John W. Simpson.
Bury	Elementary Schools	Mr. John W. Simpson.
Colchester	Technical Institute	Mr. Paul Waterhouse.
Hull	Training College	Mr. John W. Simpson.
Ilford	Emergency Hospital	Mr. H. Percy Adams.
Islington	Vagrant and Receiving Wards	Mr. Lewis Solomon.
Kirkwall	St. Magnus Cathedral Restoration	Mr. John James Burnet.
Reading	County Offices	Mr. Mervyn Macartney, F.S.A.
Shrewsbury	Schools	Mr. Henry T. Hare.
Stoke-on-Trent	Town Hall Extension	Mr. Leonard Stokes.

Copies of the "Regulations" have been sent to the promoters of the following competitions, together with letters requesting that a copy of the Conditions be sent for the Institute Library. In cases where the Conditions have been unsatisfactory, letters urging modifications have been sent to the promoters.

Aberystwyth: National Library.	Banbury: Elementary School.	Bournemouth: Branch Library.
Appleby and Tebay: Elementary Schools.	Bellshill, Bothwell: Council Chambers.	Brighouse: Secondary Schools.
Astley Bridge: Branch Public Library.	Beverley: Baptist Church and Schools.	Brighton: Assistant Medical Officer's Residence.
	Blackpool: Central Public Library.	

Bristol: Royal Infirmary Extension.
 Bury: Elementary School.
 Bury: Secondary School.
 Cardiff: County Hall and Offices.
 Cleckheaton: Secondary and Technical School.
 Colchester: Technical Institute.
 Disley: Council Schools.
 Dolgelly: Free Library.
 Eastleigh: Concert Hall.
 Eland: Mixed Schools.
 Glamorgan: County Hall.
 Gorseinon: Church.

Great Lever: Branch Public Library.
 Grimsby: Town Hall Extension.
 Guernsey: County Hospital.
 Halliwell: Branch Public Library.
 Liscaid: Library.
 Manchester: Congress Church House.
 Merthyr Tydfil: Y.M.C.A. Building.
 Middlesbrough: Library.
 Moseley: Mixed School.
 Motherwell: Parish Council Chambers.
 Nantwich: Council Schools.
 Pontardawe: Guardians' Offices.

Pontypridd: Union Offices.
 Reading: County Offices.
 Romford: School.
 Rowley Regis: Public Libraries.
 Shrewsbury: Secondary Day School.
 Southbank-in-Normanby: Town Hall.
 Stockport: Schools.
 Swansea: Cottage Extension.
 Swinton: New Schools.
 Truro: County Offices.
 Twerton: Higher Grade Schools.
 Whitehaven: Schools.

The Council by publication in the *JOURNAL* and the professional press have advised members of the Institute not to take part in the following competitions:—Blackpool Central Public Library (advice subsequently withdrawn); Nantwich Council Schools; Southbank-in-Normanby Town Hall; Stanley District Council Offices.

Finance. The Council have the pleasure to report the continued financial prosperity of the Institute, and to point to the balance of £1841. 14s. 4d. of income over expenditure. The sum of £4213. 19s. 10d. has been invested, as against £3035. 19s. 7d. last year. The invested capital is now over £26,000. The statement of Income and Expenditure and the Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1908, prepared by Messrs. Saffery, Sons, & Skinner, Chartered Accountants, and audited by Messrs. Henry Tanner, jun. [F.], and A. W. Sheppard [A.], the Hon. Auditors appointed last year, together with the Estimate of Income and Expenditure for the current year, are appended to this Report (pp. 463 *sqq.*).

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION.

The Board have held 5 meetings since their last Report.

The List of Books recommended to Students referred to in the last Report has now been issued.

The method of teaching Architecture in schools subsidised by Government has been considered by the Board, and a Committee has been appointed to draw up a memorandum on the subject for discussion by this Board before communicating thereon with the Board of Education.

The attention of this Board has been directed to the fact that the L.C.C. School of Building at Brixton now includes a Day Technical School at which architecture is included in the curriculum and admission to which is restricted to boys between thirteen and fifteen years of age who have passed the sixth standard of an elementary school. The Council of the Institute, on the recommendation of the Board, have communicated with the London County Council suggesting that while training given in this school may be most useful for those intended for the Building Trades, it differs materially from that recommended by the Board for the education of architects.

The question of the advisability of recommending the Council of the Institute to grant exemption under certain conditions from the Final Examination to students of Schools of Architecture at the Universities of Liverpool, Manchester and Sheffield; the Architectural Association, London; King's College, London; and University College, London; has been before the Board and has been referred to a Committee appointed by the Council of the Institute to consider the whole subject of the Institute Examinations.

The following modifications in the Intermediate and Final Examinations recommended by a Joint Committee of the two Boards will come into operation at the summer examinations this year:—

The Intermediate.

The following specific subjects will be omitted from this Examination in future:—

1. Classic Ornament.
2. The Characteristic Mouldings and Ornament of each Period of English Architecture from A.D. 1000 to 1550, with their application.

3. The Orders of Greek and Roman Architecture ; their Origin, Development, and Application.
4. Outlines of the History of Mediaeval and Renaissance Architecture in Europe.

Instead of the above, two Papers will be set on (1) the General History of Architecture ; and (2) the Purpose of Architectural Features in Relation to the Buildings in which they occur. Answers to be accompanied by explanatory sketches.

The Final and Special.

The following specific subjects will be omitted from the Examinations in future :—

Subject 2.—The Principal Styles of Architecture : their Features, Mouldings and Ornament. (i) The Characteristic Mouldings, &c., of the Special Style selected by the student ; (ii) The Characteristic Mouldings, &c., of the Principal Styles of Architecture.

Instead of the above the following Papers will be set :—

Morning.—The Principles of Architecture : their Theory and Application. Illustrated by drawings.

Afternoon.—A written thesis. Illustrated by sketches.

The Amended Report of the Diploma in Architecture Syndicate at Cambridge University was considered by a Committee of the Board, who suggested certain modifications therein, and on the recommendation of the Board, the Council of the Institute forwarded the said suggestions to the Syndicate.

During the past year the Visitors appointed by the Board have visited the Architectural Association Schools ; King's College, London ; University College, London ; Liverpool, Manchester, and Sheffield Universities. The Visitors have reported satisfactory progress in these Schools.

REPORT OF THE ART STANDING COMMITTEE.

The Committee have held 10 meetings since the presentation of their last Report.

Mr. John W. Simpson was again elected as Chairman, Mr. H. T. Hare as Vice-Chairman, and Messrs. J. S. Gibson and W. A. Forsyth as Hon. Secretaries.

Among other important matters which the Committee have had under their consideration are the following :—

The Government Buildings at South Kensington, with regard to which H.M. First Commissioner of Works intimated to the Committee that no definite proposal existed as to a new road in the rear of the Natural History Museum. He was urged to communicate with the R.I.B.A. before coming to an official decision.

The new General Post Office, as to which Sir H. Tanner was good enough to supply information respecting the external treatment of the ferro-concrete construction.

Southwark Bridge, which the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City has had under consideration. The Council were asked to remind the Corporation that they had on a previous occasion approved the suggestions of the R.I.B.A. in the matter, and to offer their further services when required.

Lambeth Bridge, the rebuilding of which, though frequently discussed by the London County Council, is still postponed.

The architect of the Extensions to University College attended the Committee and courteously produced and discussed his design with them. The Committee were satisfied that everything possible would be done to preserve the amenities of the existing work.

A communication was received from the Corporation with reference to the widening of Blackfriars Bridge. The City Surveyor and the Engineer of the widening attended the Committee and explained the details of the proposals, which were shown by models and plans lent by the Corporation. To the regret of the Committee, it was found to be impossible to make any useful suggestions at so advanced a period of the work. The Corporation was urged to communicate with the R.I.B.A. at the inception of such schemes, when an invitation to advise would be welcomed and some good result might be effected.

The Committee have made several representations to the Council with regard to the proposed completion of the Wellington Memorial in St. Paul's. Neither the Committee nor the Council have at the date of this Report succeeded in obtaining from the Completion Committee any information as to how the constructive problems which arise are proposed to be dealt with. There appears to be no architect in charge of the work, and the facts put forward in Mr. Belcher's letter to *The Times* of 29th October remain uncontroverted. The Council has decided to take public action in the matter.

The Committee desire to express their obligations to Professor Baldwin Brown and Mr. Oldrieve for their valuable communications upon the restoration—or rather preservation—of Holyrood Chapel. The substance of these was published in the *JOURNAL* for 20th March.

The enlargement of Ilkeston Church, a most interesting mediæval structure, was brought to the notice of the Art Committee, and the architects, Messrs. Naylor & Sale, courteously submitted their plans. It is satisfactory to report that the promoters adopted a scheme by which the historic eastern part of the building is left intact.

The proposed demolition of Bath Street, Bath, formed the subject of energetic representations to the Council. A formal protest was sent officially to the Bath Corporation; the President sent a letter to *The Times* which was supported by a leading article.

A communication from the Council on the subject of proposed alterations to St. James's Park was discussed, and the Committee reported that any scheme should be limited to the ground in front of the Horse Guards' Parade and be considered in connection with the work in progress in the Mall.

REPORT OF THE LITERATURE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Since the election of the present Committee, in June 1908, the Literature Committee have held 7 meetings.

At the first meeting Mr. R. Phenè Spiers was re-appointed Chairman; Mr. Paul Waterhouse, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. C. Harrison Townsend and W. Henry Ward, Hon. Secretaries.

The Committee have during the year sustained a great loss by the death of Mr. Hugh Stannus, for many years a member, who, by his keen practical interest in the Committee's work, had rendered very useful services.

The Measured Drawings Sub-Committee was authorised to continue its meetings, and was then organised into a Special Committee by the Council under the title of the Records Committee.

The Council having agreed to a grant for the printing of a new Catalogue of the Loan Library, the work of its compilation was undertaken by the Librarian, and is completed up to the end of the year 1908. It is now in the press, and will shortly be available for members.

The Committee, at the Council's request, submitted the following suggestions for Papers:—

1. Roman Architecture in the South of France, by Professor F. M. Simpson.
2. Subject to be selected by the author, Professor W. R. Lethaby.
3. Gothic Sculpture in France, by Mr. E. S. Prior.
4. An evening to be devoted to papers on Colonial Architecture—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa.
5. Professor Hamlin to be invited to read a paper during his visit to England next winter.
6. Architecture of the Balkan States, by Mr. George Hubbard.

At the suggestion of the Council the question of altering the day and time of the meetings of the Committee was considered, and it was unanimously decided to make no change.

In view of the inadequacy of the space for the placing of books both in the Library and Store-room, and the importance of keeping the Library up-to-date, a Sub-Committee has been appointed "to consider (1) whether certain books which possess neither bibliographical nor

architectural interest should be eliminated, (2) whether gaps exist in the collection that require filling, (3) whether the annual grant to the Library is sufficient for its needs."

The Librarian reports to the Committee as follows: -

During the twelve months ending on the 31st March of the present year 252 volumes and 323 pamphlets have been added to the Library of the Royal Institute, exclusive of periodicals, reports, and Transactions of Societies, and parts of works issued in serial form.

The number of works presented to the Reference Library was 91 volumes and 320 pamphlets.

The works purchased comprise 161 volumes, of which 69 volumes were added to the Loan Library.

The attendance of readers in the Reference Library numbered 5,309.

The number of works issued on loan was 4,044 (last year 3,858).

The number of books issued through the post was 339 (last year 254; 225 in 1907, and 121 in 1906).

The number of tickets issued for admission to the Library, other than to members of the Institute or to Students and Probationers, was 106.

LIBRARY STATISTICS 1908-9.

DATE	DAY ATTENDANCES.			EVENING ATTENDANCES.			Books issued on Loan.
	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	Members.	Non-members.	Total.	
1908.							
April	124	184	308	53	90	143	363
May	109	210	319	53	100	153	385
June	112	190	302	25	101	126	319
July	107	202	309	45	31	76	249
August	Reference Library closed.			Reference Library closed.			37
September	89	195	284	24	42	66	331
October	132	285	417	58	176	234	444
November	113	272	385	61	116	177	388
December	106	186	292	52	102	154	310
1909.							
January	134	226	360	58	106	164	400
February	92	217	309	43	127	170	393
March	137	253	390	51	120	171	425
TOTAL	1255	2420	3675	523	1111	1634	4044

Donations of books or pamphlets have been received from Monsieur A. Besnard, Mr. John Bilson, Mr. F. Bligh Bond, Sir John Wolfe Barry, Professor Reginald Blomfield, Mr. D. H. S. Cranage, Mr. Ernest George, Mr. B. Ingelow, Mr. Walter Millard, Philip Norman, Mr. H. L. North, Herr Martin Nyrö, Mr. R. Phené Spiers, and the Director of the Copenhagen Academy of Fine Arts.

Mrs. Arthur Cates has presented 78 volumes of English and Continental guides, and a copy of Racinet's *Le Costume Historique*, to be added to the Arthur Cates Collection.

The Council of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society have presented the complete Transactions of that Society.

Mr. B. T. Batsford has presented copies of his recent publications, and thanks are also due to other publishers for presentation copies of recent works.

Amongst the books presented or acquired during the year the following may be mentioned: Sarre's *Denkmäler Persischer Baukunst*; Ernest George's *Etchings of Venice*; Martin's *L'Art Roman en France*; Borrmann's *Die Keramik in der Baukunst*; Robinson's *Celtic Illuminative Art*; Fastenau's *Die Romanische Steinplastik in Schwaben*; Brière's *Le Château de Versailles*; De Nohlac's *La Création de Versailles*; Magne's *Leçons sur l'histoire de l'Art*; Deshair's *Bordeaux*; Mäle's *L'Art religieux en France*; Beckett's *Danske Herreborge*; Bankart's *The Art of the Plasterer*; Ohmann's *Architektur und Kunstgewerbe der Barockzeit*; Thiersch's *Pharos*; Fellner's *Le Palais du Ministère Royal Hongrois des Finances*; Helm's *Danske Tufstenskirker*; Beckett's *Kjöbenhavn's Raadhus*; Schmidt's *Das neue Wiener Rathhaus*; Planat's *Le Style Louis XVI.*; Lethaby's *Greek Buildings*; Beylié's *L'Architecture Hindoue en extrême-Orient*; Hogarth's *Excavations at Ephesus*; Waldstein & Shoobridge's *Herculaneum*; Pératé & Brière's *Collections Georges Hoentschel (Moyen Age et Re-*

naissance); Bond's *Screens and Galleries*; *Fonts and Font Covers*; Lazzaroni & Muntz's *Filarete*; Guérinet's *Les médailles des Concours d'architecture de l'École Nationale des Beaux-Arts*; Contet's *Documents de ferronnerie ancienne*; Storek's *Jydske Granitkirker*; Storek's *Grenaa Egnens Kridtstenskirker*; T-Square Club *American Competitions*; Fouquier's *Les Grands Châteaux de France*; Garner & Stratton's *Architecture of the Tudor Period in England*; Blomfield's *The "Mistress Art"*; Munch & Schirmer's *Thronhjems Domkirke*. It may also be noted that a complete set of *Der Städtebau* has been added to the list of current periodicals.

REPORT OF THE PRACTICE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Nine meetings have been held since the date of the last Annual Report. The following officers were elected at the commencement of the Session:—Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry, Chairman; Mr. W. Henry White, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. E. Greenop and Max Clarke, Hon. Secretaries.

In considering the question of election of officers the Committee was unanimous in the opinion that it would be to the general interest of the Institute that Chairmen of Standing Committees should not retain that office for a longer period than two consecutive years.

The subject of professional advertising which was under discussion at the date of the last Annual Report has been further considered, and a resolution thereon sent up to the Council. At the request of the Council a form of inquiry has been prepared for circulation amongst foreign correspondents as to the practice obtaining in this matter in their respective countries. The replies are not yet to hand.

The question of a revision of the Institute Form of Contract, which was under consideration at the date of the last Annual Report, has been further considered. At the invitation of the Council, a statement dealing with recent decisions in the Law Courts upon the liability of Architects under the existing Form of Contract, was drawn up for the opinion of Counsel. On considering it, the Council decided not to take Counsel's opinion, but adopted the recommendation contained in the Report of the Committee (referred to in the last Annual Report) that the words "so as to" should be substituted for the words "nor shall it" in Clause 30 of the existing Form of Contract, thereby adopting the suggestion intimated in the judgment in one of the cases above referred to.

Numerous inquiries relating to the Institute Form of Contract and Scale of Charges, applications for advice in matters in dispute with clients in legal proceedings and in professional matters generally, all more or less of a confidential nature, have during the session been received both from architects and laymen in various parts of the country, and replies have been forwarded through the Secretary of the Institute.

The subject of members of the Institute giving evidence, contrary in effect to that of the Institute Scale of Charges, in proceedings against brother members, was brought before the Committee, and the opinion expressed that the practice is to be deprecated.

The L.C.C. General Powers Bill has been brought before the Committee and a meeting held jointly with the Science Standing Committee to consider the same. The matter was adjourned. Meanwhile, a conference having been arranged with the L.C.C., at which delegates appointed by the Council of the Institute were present, it was decided to postpone further detailed consideration of the Bill pending the result of such conference. Three delegates from this Committee have also been appointed to serve upon a joint committee of the Council of the Institute and of the Science and Practice Standing Committees to consider this matter.

REPORT OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Eight meetings have been held since the date of the last Annual Report, the average attendance being 13.25.

The officers elected for the Session were:—Mr. Max Clarke, Chairman; Mr. H. D. Searles-Wood, Vice-Chairman; Messrs. Matt. Garbutt and Alan E. Munby, Hon. Secretaries.

Paint Standards.—The production of a standard of quality for materials used in the preparation of paints has been further considered, and in view of the importance of the matter, and the large amount of detail involved in making any useful investigation, a Sub-Committee has been appointed and is making progress with the necessary preliminary work.

Sale of Cement in Bags of Uniform Capacity.—There has been further correspondence upon this matter which is still under consideration.

Liability of the Architect as to Analyses.—This matter having been referred to the Committee has been carefully considered, and a Report submitted to the Council.

Chairmen of Standing Committees.—A resolution was passed and submitted to the Council to the effect that the Chairman of a Standing Committee should not hold that office longer than two years, and that each Chairman should be *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute.

Representation of Committee at Council Meetings.—A resolution upon this subject was submitted to the Council of the Institute.

L.C.C. (General Powers) Bill 1909.—The Clauses dealing with steel and reinforced concrete in buildings were considered both at the Committee's ordinary meetings and at a joint meeting held with the Practice Committee. The matter was then, by request of the Council of the Institute, allowed to remain, for the present, in abeyance.

Proposed Standard Symbols for Electric Wiring Plans.—This matter was referred to the Committee, who reported upon it to the Council.

Mortar Sub-Committee's Experiments.—An interim report on the mortar tests from Mr. Dibdin was presented, and the final report will be presented at the completion of the two years' tests.

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR 1908.

We have examined the Accounts of the Institute for the year 1908 in accordance with the balance sheets prepared by the Accountants and the securities in accordance with the Bank lists and the Scrip kept in the Institute strong box, and we find them correct.

We are pleased to be able to report a very satisfactory year, showing an addition to the invested funds amounting to £4,213. 19s. 10d., being a record for a single year, and the R.I.B.A. is now in the satisfactory position of having over £26,000 in invested funds.

We should like to call attention to various minor points which occurred to us in going through the accounts.

(a) The term "Hon. Associates" is a misnomer, and we suggest the title be altered unless a subscription is no longer demanded from them.

(b) The name of the Donaldson Medallist should be sent each year from King's College.

(c) The question as to whether the funds for prizes could be adjusted to some extent, as some more than supply the necessary annual amount and might accumulate to a troublesome extent, while others are not sufficient for their various purposes and have to be supplemented by the R.I.B.A. from General Funds as mentioned below.

(d) The estimate for the balance for the year, amounting to £1,870, has, we note, very closely approximated the actual balance, which was £1,841. 14s. 4d., a saving having been effected in general printing, advertisements, examination expenses, general repairs, and the JOURNAL. An excess has occurred in medals and prizes, grants to the Tite and Grissell funds, and miscellaneous expenses.

In conclusion we should like to mention the complete and careful manner in which the books and accounts are kept, making our investigations a comparatively simple matter.

H. TANNER, JUN. [F.]
ARTHUR W. SHEPPARD [A.] } *Hon. Auditors.*

24th March 1909.

[illegible]

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1903.

(Signed) HENRY TANNER, Jun. [F.]
A. W. SHEPARD [A.]

Dr.				Balance Sheet of Ordinary Funds, 31st December 1908.				Cr.				
LIABILITIES.								ASSETS.				
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	
To Smully Creditors.....					125	13	0	By Cash at Bank				
To Examination Fees anticipatory of election								By Investments at cost				
To Subscriptions received in advance	261	1	0					Architectural Union Co., 263 Shares	2643	1	0	
To Building Fund	121	16	0					Consols $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. £2912 11s. 10d.	2975	14	0	
To Charitable Fund	1229	2	9					Tasmanian Government $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1896, ss. 3d.	2050	0	0	
To Travelling Fund	969	14	7					Domain of Canada 3 per Cent. Registered Stock £2238 18s. 2d.	2219	11	0	
To Accumulated Fund—								Queensland Government 3 per Cent. Stock £1643, ss. 1d.	1550	0	0	
Surplus of liquid assets over Liabilities as per last Balance Sheet	20828	4	10					London and North Western Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock £571	1049	5	8	
Add Entrance Fees in 1907	344	8	0					Bank Stock £101, 18s.	230	18	0	
Arrears for 1908 (as per contra)	278	1	0					Madras Railway 4½ per Cent. Stock £1050	1385	4	0	
Less Arrears for 1907, since received or cancelled	£215	8	0					Great Northern Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Perpetual Preference Stock £835	999	12	0	
Furniture and Fittings bought	23	4	0					Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock £747	1199	16	10	
					238	12	0	Cape of Good Hope $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1526, 13s. 4d.	1300	0	0	
								New South Wales $\frac{2}{3}$ per Cent. Government Stock £1901 11s. 1d.	1800	0	0	
Add Balance of Income over Expenditure in 1908	1841	14	4					London County Council 3 per Cent. Stock £1147 14s. 4d.	1000	0	0	
					23053	16	2	Newfoundland $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £2000	2005	1	0	
								West Australian 4 per Cent. Stock £1800	1972	15	0	
								By Building Fund—				
								Indian Government $\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock £1141, 13s. 3d.	1229	2	9	
								By Debtors (Rent, Advertisements, &c.)	26010	1	3	
								By Subscriptions in Arrear 1907	185	8	4	
								Ditto 1908	278	1	0	
										311	15	0
SAFFERY, SONS & SKINNER, Chartered Accountants.	£27446	9	6							£27446	9	6

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1969.

(Signed) { HENRY TANNER, Jun. [F.]
A. W. SHEPPARD [A.].

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
ASHFELD PRIZE FUND:—					
To Cost of Ashfeld Prize [Mr. H. J. Ash] [A.]		10 0 0	By Balance from last Account		40 2 6
To Balance carried forward		44 2 6	By Dividends on 20 Shares, Architectural Union Co., at 14s. per share		14 0 0
		<u>54 2 6</u>			<u>54 2 6</u>
ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND:—					
To Balance carried forward		112 13 0	By Balance from last Account		82 11 0
		<u>112 13 0</u>	By Dividends on 43 Shares, Architectural Union Co., at 14s. per share		20 2 0
					<u>112 13 0</u>
ARTHUR CATES LEGACY:—					
To Amount paid Priezenant [Mr. B. Watson] [A.]		42 0 0	By Balance from last Account		62 8 9
To Balance carried forward		64 10 3	By Dividends on £1160 4 per Cent. N.-E. Railway Preference Stock		44 1 8
		<u>106 10 3</u>			<u>106 10 5</u>
DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—					
To Cost of Medals		1 7 6	By Balance from last Account		7 18 7
To Balance carried forward		9 3 3	By Dividends on £72 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock		2 12 8
		<u>10 11 3</u>			<u>10 11 3</u>
GODWIN BURIAL:—					
To Grant to Mr. A. H. Verstage [A.]		30 0 0	By Balance from last Account		38 8 8
To Balance carried forward		47 11 6	By Dividends on £1030 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. Stock		39 2 10
		<u>77 11 6</u>			<u>77 11 6</u>
GRISSELL LEGACY:—					
To Cash paid Medallist [Mr. J. N. Markham] [A.]		10 10 0	By Dividends on £20, 0s. 8d. "B" Annuity Great India Peninsular Railway		13 11 10
To Cost of Medal		3 18 0	By Grant from Ordinary Funds		6 17 0
To Balance carried forward		10			<u>20 8 10</u>
		<u>20 8 10</u>			
LIBRARY FUND:—					
To Purchase of Books, Binding, &c.		182 17 6	By Balance from last Account		38 3 6
To Petty Expenses		4 8 6	By Annual Donation from Mr. Sydney Smirke [F.]		5 0 0
To Balance carried forward		15 10 6	By Annual Grant from Ordinary Funds		150 0 0
		<u>202 16 6</u>	By Entrance Fee of a Hon. Associate		6 6 0
			By Fines, &c. (Loan Library)		3 7 0
					<u>202 16 6</u>
OWEN JONES STUDENTSHIP:—					
To Amount paid to Students, viz:—			By Balance from last Account		265 1 10
Mr. C. Gascoyne	£ s. d.	50 0 0	By Dividends on £2128 Midland Railway 2½ per Cent. Stock		50 10 10
Mr. A. E. Martin		50 0 0	By Dividends on £1247 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated Stock		59 4 7
To Purchase of £147 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent. Consolidated stock		100 0 0			<u>374 17 3</u>
To Balance carried forward		214 0 9			
		<u>374 17 3</u>			
PEGIN MEMORIAL FUND:—					
To Amount paid to Students, viz:—			By Dividends on £1070 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consolidated Preference Stock		40 15 4
Mr. A. W. Rose	£ s. d.	10 10 0			
Mr. A. Margaretson		20 0 0			
To Cost of Medal		30 10 0			
To Balance carried forward		1 9 6			
		<u>40 15 4</u>			
SANON SNELL REQUEST:—					
To Cash paid Mr. Milburn		30 0 0	By Balance from last Account		108 0 10
To Balance carried forward		101 5 2	By Dividends on £938. 4s. New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock		23 4 4
		<u>131 5 2</u>			<u>131 5 2</u>
TITE LEGACY FUND:—					
To Cash paid Mr. G. Drysdale		20 0 0	By Dividends on £1150 2½ per Cent. Consols		27 6 4
To Cash paid Mr. G. R. Barber		10 10 0	By Grant from Ordinary Funds		23 3 8
To Cash paid Mr. G. S. Nicol [A.]		20 0 0			
		<u>50 10 0</u>			<u>50 10 0</u>
WIMPERIS REQUEST:—					
To Grant to Mr. G. S. Nicol [A.]		10 0 0	By Balance from last Account		62 10 5
To Balance carried forward		81 14 7	By Dividends on £1024. 18s. 8d. Metropolitan Water Board 5 per Cent. Stock		29 4 2
		<u>91 14 7</u>			<u>91 14 7</u>
SAFFELY, SONS, & SKINNER, Chartered Accountants.					

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1909.

(Signed) { HENRY TANNER, Jun. [F].
A. W. SHEPPARD [A].

Dr.

Balance Sheet of Trust Funds, 31st December 1908.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
To ASHPITEL PRIZE FUND:—				By Government and other Securities for total book value			
Capital—20 Shares in the Architectural Union Com-				of Trust Funds invested	12373	0	7
pany, Limited, at £14 per Share	280	0	0	By Cash in hands of Bankers	546	4	7
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	44	2	6				
To ANDERSON AND WEBB FUND (Board of Architectural							
Education):—							
Capital—43 Shares in the Architectural Union Com-							
pany, Limited, at £14 per share	602	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	112	13	0				
To ARCHER CATES LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£1100 N.-E. Ry. 4 per Cent. Preference Stock	1504	5	6				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	64	10	5				
To DONALDSON TESTIMONIAL FUND:—							
Capital—£72 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Consoli-							
dated Preference Stock	89	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	9	3	9				
To GODWIN BEURARY FUND:—							
Capital—£1000 Caledonian Railway 4 per Cent. De-							
benture Stock	1344	13	6				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	47	11	6				
To GRISSELL LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£20. 0s. 8d. "B" Annuity Great India Penin-							
sular Railway	513	14	10				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	0	0	10				
To LIBRARY FUND:—							
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	15	10	6				
To OWEN JONES SCHOLARSHIP FUND:—							
Capital—£2128 Midland Railway 2½ per							
Cent. Debenture Stock	1773	0	0				
£1247 Great Western Railway 5 per Cent.							
Consolidated Guaranteed Stock	2114	12	9				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	3887	12	9				
	60	16	6				
To PUGH MEMORIAL FUND:—							
Capital—£1070 L. & N.-W. Railway 4 per Cent. Con-							
solidated Preference Stock	1342	12	6				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	8	15	10				
To SANON SNELL BEQUEST:—							
Capital—£698. 1s. New Zealand 3½ per Cent. Stock	700	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	101	5	2				
To TITE LEGACY FUND:—							
Capital—£1150 2½ per Cent. Consols	1109	1	6				
To WILKINS BEQUEST:—							
Capital—£1024. 18s. 8d. Metropolitan Water Board							
5 per Cent. Stock	1000	0	0				
Balance at credit of Revenue Account	81	14	7				
SALTERY, SONS, & SKINNER,	£12919	5	2				
Chartered Accountants.					£12919	5	2

Examined with the vouchers and found to be correct. 24th March 1909.

(Signed) { HENRY TANNER, Jnr. [F.].
A. W. SHEPPARD [A.].

The Council submit an Estimate of Income and Expenditure of Ordinary Funds for the year ending 31st December 1909, exclusive of Entrance and Final Examination Fees:—

Estimate of Income and Expenditure for Year ending 31st December 1909.

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Rent, Lighting, and Warming	1000	0	0	Subscriptions and Arrears	6635	0	0
Salaries	2110	0	0	Dividends on Stocks and Shares and Interest on Deposit			
General Printing, Stationery, Postages, and Petty Ex-				Account	840	0	0
penses	900	0	0	Sale of Publications (other than JOURNAL and KALENDAR)	480	0	0
General Meetings, Exhibitions, &c.	310	0	0	JOURNAL and KALENDAR—			
Houskeeping	275	0	0	Sales	130	0	0
Advertisements	70	0	0	Advertisements	1000	0	0
Examination Expenses	500	0	0				
General Repairs	125	0	0	Use of Rooms	1130	0	0
Fire Insurance	35	0	0	Examination Fees—	100	0	0
Medals and other Prizes	225	0	0	Statutory	50	0	0
Grant to Library	130	0	0	Preliminary	550	0	0
Other Grants	550	0	0	Intermediate	701	0	0
JOURNAL	1625	0	0	Special and Final (forfeited)	425	0	0
KALENDAR	250	0	0				
Contributions to Allied Societies	520	0	0				
Miscellaneous—							
Charter and By-laws Revision	200	0	0				
Legal and Accountants' Charges	200	0	0				
Contingencies	300	0	0				
Balance	700	0	0				
	1675	0	0				
	£10910	0	0				
					£10910	0	0

DISCUSSION ON THE ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. LEONARD STOKES, *Vice-President*, in the Chair.

The adoption of the Report having been formally moved by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. JOHN SLATER, F.R.S., the Meeting proceeded to discuss it.

Mr. WM. WOODWARD, F.R.S., said that the Annual Report always afforded opportunity of passing some comment upon the work of the Institute, and he begged the indulgence of the Meeting should he be a little lengthy in his remarks. The Report, it was true, did not contain much in the way of information, though no doubt considerable time must have been expended in its compilation. On the first page they were told that certain committees had been appointed by the Council and had met and reported on the matters referred to them; but nothing further was said about those committees. There was the Board of Professional Defence, for instance; they would like to have heard something of what they had reported. The obituary, he was sorry to say, contained the names of some very dear friends of theirs whose loss they all regretted, and the Institute itself would suffer in the loss of their services on various matters connected with its work. Prominent among them was Mr. Cole Adams, Mr. Darbyshire, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gruning, Mr. Lewis Isaacs, Mr. Stannus, and Mr. Stevenson. The next reference was to the Royal Gold Medal, with regard to which he should like to say that when the proposal was made that the Medal should be presented to Dr. Arthur John Evans, he (Mr. Woodward), speaking under a mistake as to the identity of that gentleman, had remarked that the Medal might have been awarded to some one better known. Learning, however, afterwards that it was the distinguished Cretan explorer who was intended, he had no hesitation in saying that there was no one more entitled to the Royal Gold Medal than Dr. Arthur John Evans. The next item was the membership. This year there were 18 Fellows fewer than last year and 56 Associates more, the result being that last year there were 78 members more than the previous year, and this year only 38 more. With regard to the Examinations, he found that about one-fourth of those examined in the Preliminary, about one-half of those examined in the Intermediate, and two-thirds in the Final were relegated to their studies. There were now 961 Students on the register, and the number of Probationers stood at 2,923. He noticed that the Council regretted, as it did last year, that so many Students remained on the list without submitting themselves for the Final Examination. He could only say that he was very glad they did remain on the list; the idea of importing 961 gentlemen to swell the ranks of an impoverished profession was a matter that called for their commiseration. He was glad to see that the President continued those social gatherings which they all so much enjoyed. Coming to the reference to the London County Council (General Powers) Bill 1909, he asked their particular attention to this subject because he considered it one of the most important that the Institute had had to tackle. The Bill had been considered by the Council as well as by the Practice and Science Standing Committees, and the Council had forwarded to the London County Council a resolution endorsing the views of the Conference held at the County Hall on 14th January 1909. The resolution was as follows: "That the scope of the Bill (Part V.) should be limited to the construction of enclosing, *i.e.* external and party, walls." That was reported in the *JOURNAL* of 23rd January. Then he found that the President of the Institute wrote to the Chairman of the London County Council on 5th March stating that the main objection was

that the Bill dealt with the internal iron or steel skeleton construction of buildings, which had hitherto been left to the architects, subject to the supervision of the district surveyor. Attention was also called to the fact that the district surveyors objected, because of more work and that the fees were not sufficient. Another objection was the reference back in case of dispute to the London County Council itself. As he understood it, the position of the London County Council Bill was this: about the year 1904 the Institute initiated practically the groundwork of the Bill, and in what was termed the "blue document," which was sent by the Institute to the London County Council, the Institute very properly said, speaking on behalf of the public, that it was a waste of money to erect these steel constructions and at the same time to have to build the walls of the thickness prescribed by the Act. With that they all agreed. He believed the London County Council also agreed, and it was notified to the public that there was a desire on the part of the London County Council to bring in a Bill which would allow architects to construct these steel-frame structures and make the walls less than the thickness required by the Act. It appeared now, however, that the objection raised by the Institute, in conjunction with the Surveyors' Institution, the Builders and the Engineers, was that they ought to differentiate between the external walls of the building and the internal. Inasmuch, however, as this new legislation intended to facilitate the construction of these steel buildings without the expense of the thickness of walls, and inasmuch as it must be known to every architect and every engineer that the interior part of these structures was part and parcel of the exterior, and could not be separated from it, the idea of the Institute or any other body of scientific men saying that the London County Council ought to have control over the external part of those structures but should have no control over the necessary connections between the exterior and the interior was absurd. The real reason appeared to be this: architects feared that inasmuch as to-day they could construct the internal part of their building under the supervision of the district surveyor only, without having to go to the Council, they were "giving up something," and they say: "Why should we give up that which we have got in order that we may put ourselves in the hands of the Council?" That was the first objection. He had said at the Committee, and he repeated, that to his mind a more absurd and ridiculous requisition on the part of the Institute he had never heard. The next reason assigned was that the district surveyors considered that there would be a large amount of extra work placed upon them, and that the remuneration set forth in the Bill was insufficient. That was a matter he agreed they should support. There was an enormous amount of work placed on the district surveyors, and he thought all would agree that the district surveyors should be properly paid for this extra work to be placed upon them. The third objection raised by the Institute was with reference to the Tribunal of Appeal. There seemed to be a muddle made because of the reference to the Tribunal of Appeal—that the present Tribunal of Appeal was to be ignored. The reference to the Tribunal in the Bill referred however simply and solely, as it distinctly stated, to this particular form of steel construction—that is to say, that if a difference arose between the district surveyor and the architect that difference would be immediately referred to the London

County Council. What, however, would happen if the Institute got its way and the difference was referred to the present Tribunal of Appeal? The present Tribunal of Appeal could not determine it; it was not a question of opinion, it was a question of scientific fact; and the present Tribunal of Appeal would have to refer the matter to an engineer. Therefore the architect who had a dispute with a district surveyor would have to wait a considerable time and incur considerable expense in a reference to the present Tribunal, whereas under the Bill if there was such a dispute it would be referred to the London County Council, who would in their turn necessarily refer it to their engineer. They would probably get the work done quicker, and their clients would be saved the expense of referring to the present Tribunal of Appeal. This was a matter entirely in the public interest, and there was every risk that the Bill would be dropped. There was every risk that the London County Council would consider, and he thought very properly consider, that we were playing with them if after "initiating" the very Bill, or, at all events, initiating in the blue paper to which he had referred the practical outlines of the Bill, when it came to the Institute for amendment and discussion we suggested that a motion should be brought in for dealing with these matters under the heading of "Public Buildings." He should say it was exceedingly improbable that the London County Council would agree. If that were the deliberate opinion of the Institute why not tell the London County Council at once, "We have got your Bill, we have read it, we think it a bad Bill and we want to drop it"? The London County Council ought not to listen to any such absurd differentiation as that to which he had referred; and with regard to the District Surveyors and the Tribunal of Appeal he thought that, subject to what he had said, those were reasonable provisions.—With regard to the resignation of Mr. Alexander Graham, which they all very deeply regretted, it would be remembered that last year there was some talk of a substitute for Mr. Graham in the Hon. Secretaryship. The gentleman nominated, however, very properly, and very goodnaturedly he thought, withdrew from what otherwise would have been a contest. He understood now from the Report that Mr. Graham had resigned, and it was proposed that Mr. Hare should take his place. That being so, he felt sure they would all agree that Mr. Hare should have a united support. He could only conclude his reference to this matter by saying that they would miss on the Presidential dais that genial presence which had been theirs for ten years in the person of Mr. Alexander Graham.—On page 52 there was a reference to grants. He did not know that they had contributed before to the *Architectural Association Sketch Book*. He did not know what it meant by giving £100 to Mr. W. G. Hunt in connection with the Acton competition. He did not know what the grant of £20 to the Sheffield Society was for; and there ought to have been a note of £40 given to the British School at Athens; it appeared in the Financial Accounts, but not under the head of Grants. On page 53 (Finance), the Council pointed to the balance of £1,841. 14s. 4d. on income over expenditure; but last year there was a balance of £2,084. 13s. 6d., and he did not know that he could adopt the words of the Report in considering that this showed "continued financial prosperity"; a difference of £243 between this and last year did not to his mind constitute financial prosperity. Then the Report went on to say that £4,213. 19s. 10d. had been invested as against £3,035. 19s. 7d. last year; but in last year's Report on page 394 it stated that the sum of £4,000 had been invested as against £3,000 in the previous year. He was not quite able to reconcile these figures. Last year it was stated in the Report, page 394, that the invested capital was now £25,796. In this year's Report it was stated that the sum of £4,213. 19s. 10d. had been invested, and that now the uninvested capital was over

£26,000. If his figures were correct, unless some explanation were forthcoming, he should have thought that the present invested capital amounted to about £30,000.—Coming to the report of the Board of Architectural Education, there was a reference to the method of teaching architecture in schools subsidised by the Government; it had been considered by the Board, and a Committee had been appointed to draw up a memorandum. He hoped the Institute would put its foot down as strongly as it possibly could upon all these professorial schools for teaching architecture. It would be remembered that there had been an idea of founding a school of architecture at Cambridge. In his opinion all these technical schools were simply a waste of the public money. There was only one way to educate an architect; that way they all perfectly knew; and he trusted they would be no parties to the schools in question. There was a curious paragraph about the school at Brixton on page 53, which he could not understand at all. It stated that "the attention of this Board has been directed to the fact that the London County Council's school of building at Brixton now includes a day technical school," and the Council "have communicated with the London County Council suggesting that while training given in this school may be most useful for those intended for the building trades, it differs materially from that recommended by the Board for the education of architects." As drawn, the paragraph to him appeared rather vague. Then there was a note stating that a Committee had been appointed by the Council to consider the whole subject of the Institute Examinations. He thought that an admirable thing; it was quite time the Institute Examinations were reconsidered, and he must add that the modifications set forth on page 54 in the Intermediate and Final Examinations were to his mind excellent, and just the sort of modifications they had been desiring for many years past.—He considered that the Report of the Art Standing Committee stood out above all the other reports of the Standing Committees as one giving the general body of the Institute all that it could reasonably require. There was a reference to the Wellington Monument, and it was stated that there appeared to be no architect in charge of the work. He thought that the architect of the fabric was Mr. Mervyn Macartney, but whether he had anything to do with the Wellington Monument he did not know. A letter from the President appeared in *The Times* on the 14th April which stated that apart from the risk of further damage to the monument there were aesthetic questions involved, and *The Times* representative in consequence of that letter had an interview on the 21st with the Chapter of St. Paul's; but the Chapter of St. Paul's apparently did not desire the assistance of the Institute, as they stated that every precaution that the "highest expert advice" could suggest would be taken. They all knew that Alfred Stevens, whom they so much admired, had designed the monument for the place where it now is with an equestrian figure, and that it was afterwards determined by the Committee that it should be placed in the Consistory Chapel on the south side of the Cathedral without the terminating horse. He believed it was common knowledge too that Stevens knew that the Committee had made up their minds that the monument was to be minus the equestrian figure. The then Dean of St. Paul's wrote on the 17th January 1867: "I can offer no objection to the monument, provided the Duke does not ride into the Cathedral on the top of his own monument." He did not know what opinion the Institute had expressed, whether it was an expression merely as to the stability of the monument itself, or whether it was an objection to the figure which most of them had had an opportunity of seeing; but personally, if he might be permitted to pass an opinion on a work of art, he would suggest that they do their best to conform to the design of Stevens when he knew that the monument was not to be finished by an equestrian figure. It was stated that the Council

had decided to take action in the matter. He should like the Chairman to tell the meeting what public action the Council were going to take. Did it mean simply writing a letter to *The Times*?—As to the Report of the Literature Standing Committee, this was not a very illuminating Report. It was mainly concerned with the Library, and they should all be very glad to know that a new catalogue was being prepared of the Loan Library. The statistics given of books issued and of the numbers using the Library showed that a capital use was being made of the Library, and no doubt it must do, and has done, an immense amount of good. In this respect he took the opportunity of saying that he was quite sure that those who attended the Library had every reason to be grateful to Mr. Dicks for his uniform help, courtesy, and attention. Coming to the Report of the Practice Standing Committee, of which he had the honour to be a member, it appeared to have been the custom in years gone by, as it was this year (a most extraordinary state of things, which he had only found out last week), for the Report of a Committee to be drafted and sent to the Council to be edited possibly without any reference to other members of the Committee. He, for example, had seen nothing of the Report until it had been sent to the Council. It had been drafted by the Chairman and the two Honorary Secretaries. That was the custom, and a custom which the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary had carried out. But when it was brought to the notice of the Committee the other afternoon they decided that for the future the report should be submitted to every member of the Committee, before it went to the Council. If he had seen this draft report before it went to the Council he should have called attention to its brevity, to the reference to matters "under discussion," "under consideration," and "further consideration"—these were phrases that characterised the greater part of the Report of the Practice Standing Committee. Then there was a reference to "the numerous applications for advice in matters in dispute, in legal proceedings and in professional matters generally, all more or less of a confidential nature." Of course they were all more or less of a confidential nature. He should like to have given the Institute generally just an outline, omitting the names, of these various questions of a more or less confidential nature which were submitted to the Practice Committee, and he hoped that next year—he did not know that he should be a member of the Practice Committee then—but whoever were members of the Practice Committee he hoped would insist upon seeing the Report before it went to the Council.—Coming to the Report of the Science Standing Committee, this was also full of "considered" and "further considered," but the Committee seemed about the "paint standards," but the Committee seemed to have been overwhelmed with the paint standards. The subject appeared to have been of such a nature that "a sub-committee had been appointed, and is making progress with the necessary preliminary work." He did not know how long this matter had been referred to a sub-committee, but that sub-committee was now actually dealing with the preliminary work. When they would get to the final work he did not know. He quite agreed with the observation made by the Science Committee that their Chairman should be *ex officio* a member of the Council of the Institute. It would give the Chairman an opportunity to pop in now and again at the meetings of the Council and see what they were doing, and perhaps prod them on a bit.—Coming to the finances on pages 58, 59, and 60—and there was not so much difference he found, in carefully criticising the figures, between the items of this and last year—he noticed that the gas and electric lighting bill had gone up from £97 to £120, and the housekeeping from £180 to £266; There was the grant of £40 to the British School at Athens which he had already referred to, and the Legal and Accountants' charges had gone up from £83 to £120. He found they had spent £114 in connection with the little

trip to Vienna. He thought that was rather a large sum. He personally had thoroughly enjoyed the trip; he did not understand a word that was said, but he had the opportunity of reading the Papers afterwards. The great delight to him was to see the look of surprise of the Chairman of the present meeting, Mr. Leonard Stokes, when he entered the Hall and found he had to occupy an important chair and represent the Royal Institute of British Architects, which latter he well did. There was £130. 19s. 4d. for the Hulot Drawings—he did not know what that meant, but doubtless it could be explained. There was also £76. 5s. 6d. for "Portrait Fund," and £30 in respect of "Trust Funds"—in both cases they were left quite in the dark as to their meaning. He thought £334 was rather too much to be allowed to remain in arrear for subscriptions. He thought the general body would like to know what was now the total amount set aside for the Building Fund. In this year's account it was stated that £1,299 had been put away this year, but he did not see any reference in the Report to the total sum set aside for building their new premises; and they were not informed as to what steps were being taken to facilitate that operation. Coming to the Auditors' Report, he quite agreed as to the adjustment of the fund for prizes. In connection with this Report their thanks were due to Mr. Henry Tanner, Jun., and Mr. Arthur W. Sheppard for their work as Honorary Auditors. He had served the office himself on two occasions, and he could assure the meeting that it was no light work. They had still with them, he was happy to say, their old and well-tried officials Mr. Tayler and Mr. Northover, and he was sure they would all agree with him that those two gentlemen did all they possibly could for the interests and well-being of the Institute; he hoped they would be with them for many years to continue to do so.—He would now make a few general observations and he would have finished with regard to the Institute itself. His own view was that it would not be at all a bad thing if they could convince the present Council as a body, with the exception of the President, that it was time they all retired. He was perfectly certain they needed rest; some of them had been members of the Council for years, and it was well known that when the governing members of a body remained in it for years they were imbued with the impression that the work they did was perfect; it reminded one very much of Dickens and the visitors to the Circumlocution Office. Whether the present Council felt disposed to retire in a body he did not know, but if they did they would do no harm to themselves; they might possibly be asked to come back again next year. At all events, he put it to the present Council that they might reconsider the sending-out of the "House List." Members in the provinces receiving the House List thought those were the men they must vote for—that if they did not vote for them they would be going against the views of the Council of the Institute. He thought that the House List might in future be abolished.—He ought to make good his complaint that the Institute required to be prodded on. Take for example Mr. Speaight's proposal for the Horse Guards' Parade. It was true there was a slight reference to that by the Art Standing Committee, but they did not know what the Institute was doing. If the Institute was of opinion that the proposal ought not to be supported they ought to say so and to give their reasons; if not they should support it and give their reasons for that support. The same with the Town Planning Bill. Of course the Institute ought not to enter into political matters, but they had done very little with regard to the Town Planning Bill. In *The Times* of the 29th April there was a long notice about what the Auctioneers' Institute were doing in tackling the Bill in detail. Of course it was a political matter, but it ought to be remembered that should the Bill be passed any Borough Council or the Local Government Board would have the power to lay its hands upon any open space in London or its surroundings, and

upon that open space to build dwellings for the working classes. That might or might not be right, but the mischief was that there was no opportunity of referring the matter to any outside body. The matter was to be settled once and for all by an arbitrator appointed by the Local Government Board, from whose decision there would be no appeal. In an article in *The Times* it was very sensibly pointed out that any man appointed by a public body knew the views of that body, and would naturally fall in with those views. He would suggest that the Institute might have said very properly, without forcing themselves professionally on the Local Government Board, that in all questions in dispute the matter should be referred to an arbitrator to be nominated by the President of their own Institute or by the President of the Surveyors' Institution. They might have taken up the matter much more forcibly than they had done.—Then there was another matter with regard to which he thought there was considerable supineness on the part of the Institute—viz. the very large amount of purely architectural work that was being done by certain stores and by certain large furnishing firms. These stores and these large furnishing firms publicly stated that they had under their control and in their departments professional advice. Obviously, their object was to endeavour to convince the client that instead of employing an independent architect he would be much better served by themselves. The inference was that by doing this they would save the commission of the architect, whereas they would do nothing of the sort; on the contrary, he ventured to say that no stores and no furnishing firm could keep a staff of architects without paying for them, and therefore, although it did not appear probably as the commission charged by the architect, it appeared in some other way in connection with the estimates. He thought they ought, without forcing themselves as professional men upon these big furnishing firms and stores, to make it generally known in some way that the public were under a misapprehension altogether if they considered that by employing these firms they were saving the commission of the architect. This was a matter of great importance for the younger men, and he did not see why the profession should be deprived of that work year after year. Again, not only that, but look at the auctioneers. He was constantly having to meet them in connection with matters which were not matters for an auctioneer at all; in fact, in one case where he was engaged, and where there was an auctioneer on the other side, he took up this position, that the Act said "a surveyor," and he should have taken up the position that an auctioneer acting for the adjoining owner was not a surveyor, and ought to have nothing to do with it. These were matters which he thought the Institute should make the public thoroughly acquainted with and try to put a stop to this gradual ousting of the architect from his proper position.—The last word he had to say was about registration. *The Builder* had most wisely and most usefully initiated during the last few weeks a *plébiscite*, and had done excellent service in sounding the architectural profession as to their views on the Registration Bill. The editorial comments of *The Builder* had been most fair; there had been no attempt to press the matter one way or the other, and the result of it was, he did not quite know the percentage, but he believed that something like 75 per cent. of those who had written to *The Builder* had declared in favour of registration. He happened to know that the reason the Institute had from the very first objected to the Registration Bill was because it was initiated by a younger society—the Society of Architects. There was a certain amount of jealousy on the part of the Institute. He was quite prepared to hear those cries of "No, No," but he happened to know that it was so. At all events that had all been wiped out, and they knew now that the Society of Architects had practically left themselves in the hands of the Institute, and he did think that after the result of *The Builder*

plébiscite the Institute should now at once boldly say that they had no opposition whatever to offer to the Bill, but, on the contrary, that they would give it their entire support. It was all very well for those who were in affluence, and getting to the end of their days, to say that things were all right as they are, but for young men, and particularly for young men in the provinces, he thought the Registration Bill was absolutely essential, and he hoped the Institute would now give it its thorough support. *The Building News* from its very commencement had supported it, they had been a quarter of a century at it, and he hoped the day was not far distant when the seal of the Royal Institute of British Architects would be given to a measure which would protect the profession from the damaging intrusions which were now made upon it.

Mr. H. HARDWICKE LANGSTON [A.] said that Mr. Woodward had dealt with the report so exhaustively that there was scarcely room to say anything more about it; but there were one or two things to which he desired to call attention. On page 52 there was a reference to "the Institute representatives to give evidence before the Board of Trade Committee on Artistic Copyright," the representatives being Mr. Beleher and Mr. John W. Simpson. They had all, he believed, received a letter sent by the Secretary dated 6th April headed "Architectural Copyright," and in the first paragraph it was stated that "architecture had at last been accorded its proper place between the sister arts of painting and sculpture." But surely architecture had always been accorded its proper place. It had been recognised by the sovereign in the Institute Charter ever since 1837. But what was copyright in architecture? Was it intended to prevent the application of something to a particular use or purpose because that something happened to have been the successful conception of an architect's mind? If it meant that, then he submitted that the standard of professional knowledge would be materially hindered in its advance. What architects did not use existing examples as the very grammar for their own studies, even imitating what they considered could not be improved, and emulating to surpass the defects sometimes to be found in the best examples. He wanted to understand what the Council meant by architectural copyright. It was inconceivable that a successful architect possessing the generous soul that the study and practice of architecture would produce, in addition to the remuneration justified by their scale of charges, would condescend to receive copyright fees. He suggested that they should drop entirely any idea of bringing about copyright in architecture. He wished to refer to a matter, in the Report of the Practice Standing Committee, of which he had the honour to be a member: "The subject of professional advertising which was under discussion at the date of the last Annual Report has been further considered," &c. In the revised By-laws a passage was to be interpolated in the declaration to be signed by members, viz., "and that I will not advertise my name either in any newspaper or otherwise." It would be interesting and instructive to the Practice Committee to be given an illustration as to what "or otherwise" could include. There was a limited liability company, a sort of supplementary one to Stubbs', as he was told by an official in that office, called the Architects' Technical Bureau. This company sent out letters with prominent headings bearing the names of well-known architects, members and Fellows of the Institute, one a past Vice-President. That these gentlemen should allow themselves to be exploited in this bold, defiant fashion, when the Council were laying it down that members should not advertise their names in any newspapers or otherwise, showed that they were actually parties to their names being advertised in this manner. He did not object to advertising; he could see nothing wrong in it, but if they were to legislate upon it and make rules for themselves, let them at least be fair and not allow members of their body to advertise their names

in the covert fashion he had called attention to. He hoped they would be favoured with some explanation about that, or some statement from the Chair to the effect that this method of advertising was objectionable.—It was satisfactory to know that after three years' persistent efforts of the Practice Committee they had succeeded at last in convincing the Council that it was necessary to remove those three monosyllables "nor shall it" (clause 30, Conditions of Contract) and to substitute the three monosyllables "so as to" in the existing Form of Contract. It had been pointed out to the Council that there were other words requiring alteration, particularly in the arbitration clause, which said that an arbitrator sitting upon a matter of reference to him shall consider the matter "as if no such certificate, opinion, decision, &c., &c., had been given" (Clause 32 *idem*). Was that possible? Let anybody read that sentence and see if they could read into it anything tangible, comprehensible, or sensible; it simply caused trouble, gave business to lawyers, and deprived the arbitrator of the real point for which he was called upon to exercise his judgment and discretion. One more remark he wished to make. The Hon. Auditors suggested that the title "Honorary Associates" should be altered so long as they paid a subscription. He hoped that suggestion would not be acted upon, because, although they were Honorary Associates, they were often present and spoke upon different matters. It had never been suggested that they objected to paying a subscription, and he did not see that they should be exempt from contributing to the funds of the Institute.

Mr. W. R. DAVINGE [J.] said that after the interesting speech of Mr. Woodward it seemed unnecessary to say anything further in the way of criticising. His criticism, on the face of it, seemed so very complete, and Mr. Woodward, he was sure, would have the sympathy of the majority of members in all that he had said. There was one particular vested interest, perhaps, that in his general attack on vested interests connected with the Institute he had not touched upon, and that was his own official appointment as permanent annual critic. If they turned up the last five or six Annual Reports they would find immediately after the preliminary business Mr. Woodward rising to say a few words, his few words running into a good many pages. He owned that he should be very sorry indeed to see that particular vested interest touched. There was just one point, however, in which that might be a little bit of a danger to the Institute. It was all right as long as they had a man like Mr. Woodward; but he might acquire a prescriptive right to it; other people might do the same, and it was quite possible that in the hands of an unscrupulous Council, which Mr. Woodward suggested might be possible, they might have an annual critic who would, by skilfully avoiding the real point, so soothe the ears of the meeting that they might possibly miss the really important points of discussion. Their ears had been very pleasantly tickled that evening, and they had enjoyed it, but it was possible that if the tickling were continued on the same point it might be desirable to shift the point of the tickling. There was one matter upon which Mr. Woodward had not touched, at any rate in the last few Annual Reports. He was quite sure he would have the sympathy of the younger members in urging that they should have a larger voice—he read that into his remarks—in the management of the Institute. There was one point which had not been touched upon—viz. the receipts from the Examinations. There was every year a clear profit of £1,200 or £1,300, which came entirely from junior members entering the Institute. Not a word had been said about that £1,200 or £1,300. What did these junior members get directly in exchange for that? They got certain privileges, of course; but they got absolutely no voice in the management of the Institute. It seemed to him, at any rate, that that payment should be recognised as of value to the Institute, and it should be boldly faced that the Insti-

tute did make a profit of that kind, and rightly. At the same time, it was a fact which should be acknowledged by all the members of the Institute. As to the financial arrangements connected with this Report, there were several other points which he thought Mr. Woodward might have touched upon with advantage. That was perhaps one of the drawbacks of having the same critic year by year, because there was just a possibility that his adjectives would not be strong enough, that they would not hold out long enough, and they might have been a good deal stronger than they were in places; for instance, in the thanks paid to their permanent officials. In that case he felt sure that the words of commendation should have been very much stronger, but of course they had all been exhausted in previous years. Particularly with regard to the management of the JOURNAL. He thought the way the JOURNAL was managed was decidedly creditable to the Institute and all connected with it. To have a periodical of the excellence of the JOURNAL, which absolutely paid its own way, was absolutely unique, he thought, in the professional institutions of London. There was another matter touching upon the JOURNAL which brought out a point that Mr. Woodward had overlooked strangely enough, and that was that there was an annual income of £1,000 from advertisements collected for the JOURNAL. Why should it be £1,000 exactly? He presumed there was some sort of contract with some firm for the payment of that particular sum. If so, he thought the Institute was entitled to a little information on that point. If that was so—he was only going on presumptive evidence—that firm, if it was a firm, made a certain amount of profit. Why should not the Institute still further add to its financial importance and take that profit itself? He asked that those points should be carefully considered. He thought that they were all very much indebted to Mr. Woodward, and he was sure he would not mind the few remarks he had made with regard to him.

Mr. EDWIN T. HALL, *Vice-President*: We have every year to thank our friend Mr. Woodward for his searching and most genial criticisms. He always draws attention sensibly to points which require elucidation, and which are of interest to every member of the Institute. Before I come to his remarks I would like to refer to the last speaker's observations. He spoke of the considerable sum which is paid in Examination fees, but I do not know if I correctly gathered that he suggested that those who paid the fees should have some control of the management of the Institute. I think it would be a rather topsy-turvy proceeding if that were done. I suppose in every society, learned or artistic, which has students, they necessarily have to pay fees, and I should think that they do so because they think those fees are well invested in entering for the examinations for which they pay the fees. I should like further to say that the Council most thoroughly appreciate the great services which are rendered by the permanent officials of this Institute, and I gladly say that those services are appreciated not only in words but in deeds. With regard to the advertising and the £1,000 referred to by the last speaker, I may explain that until a few years ago we received £250 a year for advertisements. We thought it better to revise that arrangement, and a Committee of the Council took pains to get tenders from various people, and we made such terms that we got a progressive payment for our advertisements until now it reaches £1,000 a year profit for the Institute, leaving somebody else whose business it is to do the advertising to make what profit they can out of it. I may mention that we have had remonstrances from the advertisement contractors, who say that it is far too much, and ask us to make a reduction. We have held them to their bond, and I think you will agree that it was the right and proper duty of the Council, which has the management of your funds, to get as much as they could and to adhere to the bargain mutually agreed to. I sympathise with Mr. Woodward's criticism that the Council does not give

enough detail in its report. I think that is very much to the detriment of the Council, because if the General Body knew one tithe of the labours the Council undertook in the interest of the Institute, I feel sure there would be infinitely more appreciation of their work. This report, I agree, is too meagre; it does not express anything like the work that is undertaken. Many members of the Institute appear to think that to be a member of the Council is for the glorification of the men who are on that Council, and that they derive some great benefit out of it. It is, however, no exaggeration to say that some of the busiest men of the profession who are on the Council devote labours to the service of that Council which, if they were remunerated in the ordinary way of the scale of charges of the Institute, would come to from £1,500 to £2,000 a year for each one of them. I do not like to refer to myself, but I regret to say I am on twelve committees, and others are in the same position. If you will consider what it means this sitting on numerous committees charged with great responsibilities out of which no personal gain is made of any sort or kind, you will see that members of the Council are striving to advance the interests of architecture and the interests of the Institute, that they do it ungrudgingly, and at an immense sacrifice of time and labour.—We have been criticised with regard to the matter of "Town Planning." I am not on that Committee, but I know that the Council has been most active in every stage of their proceedings. They have interviewed Ministers, and they have obtained in the Bill a recognition, a *locus standi*, for architecture in respect of the town-planning scheme of, I think, every city in the kingdom. That is following on the lines Mr. Woodward thought should be done, and it represents a great effort. Then again, in another department, with the Local Government Board, the Council has been most jealous to try and conserve the rights and privileges of architects in respect of their remuneration and position. The Local Government Board are contemplating issuing a Form of Agreement to be entered into by every public body with the architects they employ, and among other things they are leaving the remuneration a blank sum. A deputation from the Council waited on the President of the Local Government Board to point out to him the evil that would result; local authorities not knowing what that meant would be almost certain to advertise and ask the architects for how little they would do the work. I pointed out the gravity of the matter, and the Council deputed members to see the President of the Local Government Board and suggest that there should be a note appended to the agreement to the effect that the remuneration of the architect should be according to the scale of the Royal Institute of British Architects. That is the work that is done behind your back, but solely and entirely in your interests. Another inquiry of the Local Government Board was as to whether the architect should be supreme over the works he designed, or whether he should not have associated with him an engineer, who should not be under him, but working in equal authority with him. The Council sent a member to the Local Government Board to impress upon them that that was a wrong position. I had the honour of being that member and gave evidence before a Commission. I insisted that the architect was the chief expert, that no engineer could know what he had in his mind in devising a big scheme, and that the engineer should be subordinate in every particular to him, and that he alone should be the master builder, the architect of the place. That was a work undertaken by the Council again entirely in your interests with a view to conserve the position which architects properly take in this kingdom, and which we hope to raise day by day, and which we are always concerned in looking after. Then again we are asked, What does the "Board of Professional Defence" mean? It means that that body advise architects who submit their cases to them so as if possible to show them their right position and to avoid entering into

litigation where such is unwise, and if they are unhappily embarked in litigation, to help them in every way they can. All advice is given gratuitously, but, surely, in the interest of every member of the Institute. It was owing to the Board of Professional Defence that the grant of £100 was made to Mr. Hunt, and as the matter has been referred to I will make some observations upon it. As regards Mr. Hunt himself, I had never seen him until he came before the Board of Professional Defence. Mr. Hunt was striving for a principle which the Council held to be entirely in the interests of all practising architects, and that is, that if a public body employ an architect to do work he should be paid for it, and that they should not be able to get out of it by some quibble as to whether he had been appointed under seal or not. In this case words have been used by Mr. Langston which I do not think are fair. Mr. Hunt did everything in his power to get his appointment under seal. The document was drawn up and agreed to between him and the Council his employers; but on a change of the Council, the new body refused to sign the document after he had done all the work. The Committee of Defence said, "That is an unjust position," and we tried to help Mr. Hunt when he fought for the principle which was in the interest of everyone in this room, and we granted him a hundred pounds towards his costs. Was that not worthy of the Institute? That is the work which the Board of Professional Defence does.—Then, again, there is the Competitions Committee of the Council, over which my friend Mr. Hare presides. Will anybody say they have not done good work in the interest of every member of the Institute? Wherever there is an injustice attempted to be perpetrated in any conditions, they strive to argue politely and if necessary argue strongly in order to protect the position of the architect and to prevent him from being treated as if he were a footman. Is that not work which should be done? It is work which takes up an immense amount of time. It is work which is very assiduously done, and it results in raising the position of architects. Promoters are beginning to realise that architects are not to be treated anyhow, because there is somebody looking after them and protecting their interests.

MR. WOODWARD: That is just the explanation we desire.

MR. HALL: Quite so; and, as I began by saying, I think that Mr. Woodward is right in asking that these reports should be more full. I think, too, I may safely say that they are to be more full in future, because the more you know of the work that is done by the members whom you every year elect as the Council, the more you will appreciate it, and what is the result of it? The result is that the Institute stands in the public eye to-day ten times higher than it stood twenty years ago. Why is it? It is because "our elected representatives are always taking the high standard that the architectural profession is a dignified profession which must be treated with as much respect as the legal or any other profession.—The next point criticised was the question of the Charter and By-laws, and observations were made with regard to registration. May I remind you that the Supplemental Charter has been granted; it has been granted in pursuance of a policy unanimously adopted by the Institute and unanimously approved by all the Allied Societies. It is the loyal duty, I submit, of every member of the Institute to see that that Charter has fair play, and to assist in the passing of the By-laws which will be presented to you within a few weeks. These By-laws have been the result of consideration by a Committee and by the Council for some months, every word of them has been weighed and considered, and when they come before you I hope they will not be received in a carping spirit, but will be looked upon in the light of compromises, that they are the result of considering all aspects of a case. Under the Supplemental Charter a new class of Licentiate is to be created

and we are hopeful that a very large number of architects will come in. We hope every reputable architect in the Kingdom will come in, so that the profession may be unified; and when all these members are in then will be the time for us to consider the application to Parliament to give that right and proper position to architects which it is desired to give. I do not want to consider or to discuss the details of the Bill, but I do wish to repudiate in the strongest terms the suggestion that any action of the Institute has been suggested by such an unworthy motive as jealousy of the Society of Architects. I can honestly say that nothing of the kind has ever entered into it. Mr. Woodward says he happens to know, but I happen to know also, and my knowledge is absolutely and entirely opposed to that which he has stated. The Institute has to try to look ahead, and not to be carried away by a wave; it has to try to measure what is the right and proper course to adopt, always bearing in mind that the hardest rocks and those which last longest are those which have been the slowest in forming.—With regard to the London County Council (General Powers) Bill I disagree entirely from Mr. Woodward when he says that we suggested that Bill. What did occur was that five or six years ago the County Council contemplated bringing in a Bill for the total amendment of the Building Act, and from this Institute was sent the result of the consultations of one or two Committees—a series of suggestions which were for consideration; but it was expressly said that all these were to be settled by the Tribunal of Appeal after hearing every party having an interest in the matter, and that then they should be promulgated. No one ever dreamt that the County Council was going to put this into a Bill, not a Bill for the amendment of the building law, but a Bill to deal with steel structures only; and when this Bill was sent to us we were asked to express an opinion on it, and to send it back in about three days. This we could not possibly do. The County Council then asked for a conference of several public bodies, all the technical bodies, in fact, that had any interest in the matter—the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Mechanical Engineers, the Builders, the Surveyors, the Architects, and other institutions. They met in conference, and with one dissentient vote decided that the present Bill should be limited to external walls. The preamble of the Bill sets out, “Whereas at present you can only make the external wall of a given thickness.” The natural correlative, of course, would have been “you may in future make your walls in some other way,” but instead of that it goes on to say, “it shall be lawful to erect *buildings* of skeleton steel construction.” It has been lawful however for the last forty years to do such a thing, and the Institute Council has said, and all these bodies said the same in conference, that the Bill which professedly is to enable you to make a thin wall should be limited to that thin wall. Mr. Woodward remarks that it is ridiculous to say that the steel in the wall should not be connected with the interior. Nobody has ever said so; one of the things we put forward was that only such walls should be constructed as are properly attached to all the internal girders of the building. I think you will agree with me that at present we have liberty to construct the interior of the building, and we are obliged to have external walls of a given thickness. We want to retain the liberty about the interior but with the power to have thinner walls; and we are supporting that part of the Bill. But if the County Council proposals become law you could not construct a column in the inside of a little shop in Fleet Street without making the most elaborate calculations. Why should you be pestered with that? Then it goes on to say that you have to submit every calculation as to every column and every joint, and to show every drawing to the District Surveyor before you can start your building. What would happen if you have a building like the Savoy Hotel? It means you cannot start the building

for six months after the time you would normally start it. The ground rent of that building is about £50,000 a year, and the delay in starting the building in this case would mean a loss of £25,000. Why should building owners be subjected to such a loss, and why should architects be put to such great inconvenience? We are therefore striving to limit the Bill to the external walls; we are striving that all the regulations in respect of the steel work in these walls shall be settled by the Tribunal of Appeal after hearing seven or eight technical societies. Now we are told that the County Council could never make by-laws, because they have to consult forty or more authorities. We are proposing that they should not have that inconvenience, and that they shall only consult the Institution of Civil Engineers, who know something about steel work, the Royal Institute, the Institute of Surveyors, the District Surveyors, the Concrete Institute, the Fire Prevention Committee, and one or two others—about eight in all. Now these are all bodies who technically know the subject. We are also proposing that there shall be added to the Tribunal of Appeal an engineer—not that it should be referred, as Mr. Woodward said and insisted it must be, to an engineer, but that the Tribunal should have an engineer member on it—and I may tell you that the Institution of Civil Engineers are working absolutely in accord with us, and adopting the same lines. The Surveyors' Institution are doing identically the same, and therefore I do not think it fair to say that the Institute Council are taking a course which is wrong. I should rather say that it is taking a course which every one in this room would support. As far as the walls are concerned we support the Bill. We have done our best; we have attended before the County Council Building Act Committee itself and stated the whole case. I have told you that with one dissentient the whole conference was in favour of it, and the whole of the conference with the exception of one member was in favour when we went before the Building Act Committee.—Turning to another point I do not think I need deal with such a small question as that our “Council” have made certain grants; the Council of course is the Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and as such it has made the grants, and in no other way. With regard to the County Council Technical Schools, the point is this: they have started the teaching of architects, and they have said that they are going to teach architecture to boys between thirteen and fifteen years old who have passed the sixth standard of an elementary school. They go on to say that, although they cannot guarantee them success in their profession, they hope the pupils will attain to positions of responsibility in the profession, or words to that effect. I do not know what your view is, but I think it will occur to you that it is not in the interests of a few poor boys to be brought up on such lines as those; it would simply flood the market with young assistants who would starve. We do not wish to take any strong line, and the County Council have said that their school is not intended for the education of architects. We do not think boys who have passed the sixth standard in an elementary school are the type of person we should suppose would be the leading architects of the future; if a genius arises he will be welcomed by everybody, but personally I think it regrettable that the funds of the ratepayers should be wasted on such a course as that. With regard to the revision of the Form of Contract, it was said that on the recommendation of the Practice Committee the Council had consented to change the words “nor shall it” for “so as to.” This subject has been under the consideration of the Council again and again, and we get perhaps fifty suggestions a year for changing the Form of Contract. What would happen if we agreed to them all? The Form of Contract would be of no value. In ninety-nine cases, too, out of a hundred the person suggesting the change does not interpret the words of the contract properly. The words we

have altered are not simply the three words mentioned. The point was this: it was agreed when we settled this with the Builders, that the builder should be responsible for his own mistakes, and not that the architect should be responsible for the builder, and we said that if the architect gave a certificate it should not be to relieve the builder from any *laches* of his own; in other words, that the building owner could not sue the architect instead of the builder for the builder's mistakes or errors. That was a sound principle. A court of law two or three years ago said the clause was ambiguous; we consulted our solicitor, and we came to the conclusion that it was ambiguous, and we introduced words into the clause which have made it clearer. We have had twenty suggestions to alter other clauses, and a good many have come before the Practice Committee, but the Committee have quite acquiesced in the views the Council have taken after very careful consideration because we have to consult the interests of everybody all over the kingdom about these things, and we have done that which we believe is the best in the interest of the members generally.—With regard to the title of "Honorary Associate," that title is conferred by the Charter and therefore it cannot be altered. Whether you should make an Honorary Associate pay an annual subscription or not is another question, but the Council have had it most carefully under consideration, and they have decided to make no change. It was alleged, I think, among other things, that many of such Hon. Associates by paying a subscription felt that they had a personal as well as a proprietary right in the institution, whereas if they paid no subscriptions you would hardly get an Honorary Associate to come to the meetings at all, he would look upon the title as one of those things which are given for nothing and which are of no value, whereas many of these members—painters, sculptors, and others—constantly come here. It is wise to retain the subscription if these gentlemen do not object to it; and it undoubtedly gives them a greater interest.—There is one other point I might answer, as to the Building Fund. The sum allotted to the Building Fund is that mentioned in the financial statement; all the other funds are left free for the Institute to deal with as it thinks fit.

Mr. J. R. NAYLOR [F.] (Derby), asked leave to make some remarks from the point of view of provincial members. There were three points which specially affected them. The first was on page 52, in connection with appointments to assessorships. They, naturally, bowed to the ability of the London men appointed to these assessorships. But they in the provinces respectfully asked that they might have a certain amount of consideration in connection with provincial assessorships.—The next point was in connection with the report of the Art Standing Committee, on page 55. There it was mentioned that a church in Derbyshire had been visited by a member of the Art Standing Committee, to criticise work being carried out there. This was done in the most friendly spirit, and all he asked was that, in case of action of that kind being taken, the architects might have the privilege of visiting the church in company with the Institute representative, instead of hearing afterwards that he had visited the building. In this particular case the architects would have been only too thankful for the opportunity of consulting with him. The other point was in connection with the subscriptions of Fellows. Members in the provinces considered that they did not get quite as much out of the Institute as those in town. This was, of course, to their disadvantage, and they wondered whether some day or other the point might be taken into consideration that the subscription for those outside a certain limit should be rather less than for those who had the full advantages of town membership.

Mr. GEORGE HUBBARD, F.S.A. [F.], referring to the paragraph in the Report about Mr. Alexander Graham's resignation of the Hon. Secretaryship, asked leave to suggest that a letter should be sent to Mr. Graham expressing members'

appreciation of the distinguished services he had rendered the Institute during the ten years he had filled the office of Hon. Secretary. The other point he wished to mention did not appear in the Report, but he should like to be allowed to refer to it because a misapprehension might be created by Mr. Langston's remarks about the Architects' Technical Bureau. Some members might assume from those remarks that the Advisory Committee of the Bureau were seeking to advertise themselves. As a member of that Committee he could assure everybody that no such thing had ever entered their heads. They held that position with the view principally of helping the younger architects in the provinces, and advising them as to the materials which could with comparative safety be used in their work. The point raised by Mr. Woodward as to the stores and furnishing firms which advertised professional advice was a very serious matter; it was growing more and more serious as the work was gradually falling into the hands of these advertising firms rather than into the legitimate hands of the architects. The Council, he thought, ought to take some action in this matter. The mere fact of advertising that they gave professional advice was most misleading. Professional advice must be disinterested advice, and it was impossible for an architect to be retained by any furnishing firm and paid by that firm, and yet to give the clients of that firm disinterested advice. On that point the Council might make some strong stand in the interests of the profession. As to the *plébiscite* taken by *The Builder*, the result was extremely interesting. There had been some 2,500 replies, and not more than 302 were against registration. If there was anything like that proportion throughout the profession in favour of registration, he was inclined to think the Council would some day or another—and he hoped in the near future—have to take some definite steps in that direction.

Mr. J. NIXON HORSFIELD [A.] said that Mr. Hall's speech having taken the form of a reply, or it might be called a spirited defence of the Council, he felt as if he were speaking out of turn; but he thought it pointed to the desirability of a general revision of the policy of the Council. The Council was apt more to wait for criticism, and then to reply, than to open up to members matters in question before they were settled. He was not sure that the matter of the contract form was submitted to the members before the revision was completed, or whether it was still to come before them; but if, as Mr. Hall told them, there were fifty suggestions a year on it, it seemed a suitable subject to discuss. He had a suggestion—it might be the fifty-first. In Article 3 of the Agreement there was a space for filling in the name of the architect, and it provided that in the event of his death or inability to act that clause should apply to somebody to be appointed by the employer, to whom the contractor did not object. He suggested that in printing the form again they should leave room for a second architect to be nominated at the signing of the contract—that is to say, the architect shall be A.B., and in case of his death &c., C.D., or in the case of his death &c., some other one. The reason was that an architect might like to know who was to handle his unfinished work. That would be especially applicable in the case of partnership. The question of the London County Council Bill had been very carefully dealt with; but he was inclined to agree with Mr. Woodward that if the power of the Council was to be based upon calculations, those calculations would be useless unless they applied not only to the external framework, but to the whole of the structure. He was at a loss to understand how to deal with them otherwise. As regards the burning question of registration, *The Builder* reported that only one-half of the people who were invited to reply did so. Registration was a catchword, and, as Robert Louis Stevenson said, "We live, not by bread alone, but by catchwords." The objects the Registration Bill was aiming at would, he thought, be attained more readily and more

clearly by the Institute through the new Charter than by the Bill which had been advocated for so long. He hoped that as the Associates and Fellows of the Institute had joined in framing the new Charter, both Associates and Fellows would join in carrying out the Charter. It was, he thought, a distinct advantage to the Council that Associates had the right to vote on that Charter, as it gave them a constitutional responsibility for it. The form of their support would, he hoped, be the whipping-in of all the outsiders who were eligible under the Charter. In that way the Institute, instead of being overridden by a Registration Bill, could in itself become the registration authority.

Mr. MAX CLARKE [F.] referring to the Report of the Science Standing Committee, said that Mr. Woodward's criticisms about the paint question only went to show that he knew nothing about that question at all. The matter had been discussed, and the members of the Committee had disagreed so much as to what the preliminary work should be and how it should be carried out that they had appointed a sub-committee to try to decide that question, because even the chemists themselves did not feel quite at one as to how the analysis should be carried out. As to the Science Committee's Report itself he would like to ask the Council why the paragraph giving an interim report as to the mortar tests was not presented—viz. "An interim report of the mortar tests from Mr. Dibdin was presented and the final report will be presented at the completion of the two years' tests." The Council had a perfect right under the by-laws to edit these reports and to delete or add anything to them, and in this case they had deleted the particular paragraph he referred to. If they did that, however, the document ought not to be called the Report of the Science Standing Committee; it should be stated that it had been revised or edited by the Council. Then might he suggest that a sentence should be added to the Report of the Board of Architectural Education, as to the London County Council teaching architecture at their technical school? From the paragraph as now drafted it did not appear very clear what the Institute were driving at, but if it were stated that the London County Council were going to teach architecture then it would be quite plain. If architecture was going to be taught by the London County Council—and they all knew it was taught in a sort of way at the Polytechnic—it would simplify the action which the Council had taken very considerably. He should like to make a few remarks about the London County Council Bill, because from the very beginning he had had something to do with it. It was the fact that the Council as the head of the Institute did sanction and send to the London County Council certain suggestions with regard to steel-frame buildings, and, rightly or wrongly, the Science Committee by itself practically made those suggestions and they were approved by the Council on behalf of the Institute. They may have been absolutely wrong. At his (Mr. Clarke's) suggestion, at the head of the paper there was a note stating that these were to be framed in the manner of by-laws and not as an Act. The County Council had made the Bill more stringent, and introduced a considerable amount of detail, but they had got more or less to the basis of the suggestions sent in by the Institute Council. He was rather surprised when discussing the matter with a man the other day to hear him read extracts from replies from nearly every scientific body in London, objecting to this Bill being made in the form of by-laws; they all, he thought, without exception, advocated enactments; so that he presumed the Council were justified in doing away with their scheme for having by-laws. Mr. Edwin T. Hall, who made the remark as to making by-laws, did not tell them that the by-laws must be sanctioned by the Local Government Board, and that before the Local Government Board sanctioned the by-laws it had to consult not only the scientific bodies, but also all the municipal authorities in London. That was

one of the difficulties about making by-laws. One point he would like to try to make from the very beginning. He supposed it was their fault that there was no definition of what a steel-frame building is. His contention was that if they had a good definition of a steel-frame building the matter would be perfectly simple, and these enactments, if passed, would, he took it, only apply to steel-frame buildings. He had had a very lengthy conversation with some of the gentlemen who put the Bill into its present form, and he imagined that if the Bill was passed in its present shape, the first difficulty to arise would be that they might have steel stanchions built into walls of ordinary thickness and similar stanchions supporting the internal portions of the building. There was nothing, as far as he could make out, which would prevent that being a steel-frame building, although it was surrounded with walls of the Building Act thickness. That seemed to be a very serious point.

Mr. W. H. ATKIN BERRY [F.] said it was always a pleasure to hear the words of criticism and wisdom which fell from their good friend, Mr. Woodward, and he was sure it must be a great satisfaction to the members of the Institute to know that there was such a vigilant and watchful eye always scrutinising the doings and misdoings of all who were, in their several capacities, doing their best to serve the interests of the Institute. Mr. Woodward had licked his whip pretty impartially over everybody, including the Practice Standing Committee, of which he (Mr. Atkin Berry) had the honour to be Chairman, and he seemed to have a complaint about the method adopted in drafting the Report of that Committee. Mr. Woodward had told them that he had recently joined the Committee, and he could assure him and all present that he was cordially welcome in that Committee, but when he had been a little longer there he would be better informed as to the methods and the reasons by which they conducted their affairs. Had he been in his place on the day when the motion for the drafting of the Report in question was passed he would have known that the question was considered by the Committee, and it was unanimously agreed that the Chairman, with the two Hon. Secretaries, should be entrusted with the drafting of the Report. He quite agreed with Mr. Woodward that it was not altogether a satisfactory proceeding; he had held that view himself, and had expressed it in the Committee for some years, but owing to circumstances over which they had no control it became practically impossible, after receiving notice to send in their Annual Report, to call the Committee together to consider it; it had been the custom therefore to ask the Chairman with the Secretaries to draft it. They had done that solely on the responsibility of their Committee.

THE CHAIRMAN said they had had a most useful and interesting discussion and it only remained for him to answer as best he could those questions which had not already been answered. The financial questions he would not attempt to answer, but would ask the Secretary, who had all the figures at his fingers' ends, to make the necessary explanations. Mr. Woodward was always genial in his remarks, and, more than that, he was always very much to the point. The only pity was that they had not got him on the Council to help them in drawing up these reports and so save some of his criticisms—in a double way—because he would then help them to put in their omissions, and would not then deal with their commissions, because he would be in the swim. Mr. Woodward was perfectly correct, the Council would be very glad to rest. They all wanted rest, but could not get it. Members elected them year after year, and yet took them to task for not retiring. One of their duties was to prepare the House List. Mr. Woodward blamed them for putting themselves in the House List, but he did not know that they were very much to blame for that; they did the best they could, and prepared the List which they thought suitable. The question of stores and furnishing firms doing architectural work was a very difficult one, but

he could assure them it had not been forgotten by the Council. They had had it under consideration, but it had not been an easy problem to tackle. He was glad to say that Mr. Woodward had been nominated to serve on the Council next year and he no doubt would be able to suggest some way of treating the subject. He should like to say that they all most heartily agreed with Mr. Hubbard's remarks on the retirement of Mr. Graham. The Council had already written Mr. Graham a letter as from the Council, and if he heard also that it was the wish of the present meeting to acknowledge his services he was sure it would be very gratifying to him. Mr. Woodward, he thought, was a little unfair in saying that there was no report of a lot of these Committees. The report of most of these Committees was in the work that had been done, and this was sufficiently shown by the Report. They would have presently to go very carefully into all the work the Charter and By-laws Committee had done, and he could assure them it had not been a very light task. As regards the vote for £40 for the British School at Athens which appeared in the balance-sheet but not under Grants, that was accounted for by the fact that it was voted last year and appeared in last year's report, which he supposed Mr. Woodward had not noticed.—Mr. Naylor called attention to a slip which he was afraid they had made. Apparently some members of the Art Committee visited the church without his knowledge, but he was sure Mr. Naylor would accept the statement that it was without any intention of treading on his toes: the proper course would have been to communicate with him, but he supposed it was overlooked. He was sure Mr. Naylor would accept his apology.—As to the Wellington Memorial, he believed Mr. Macartney had nothing to do with that particular work; it was entirely in the hands of a Committee with which Mr. Macartney had nothing to do. The public action which was hinted at here took the shape of a letter to *The Times*. He did not know what else they could do. Attention had been called to the fact that the Chairman of Standing Committees should be *ex-officio* members of the Council. That, of course, was a matter within the Committee's own hands: they had only to elect as Chairmen members who happened to be on the Council.—As to the £25 to the A. A. *Sketchbook*, that grant was made because a great deal of the best of the work, which was exhibited in the Alpine Club Galleries, was published in the A. A. *Sketchbook*, and the Council thought it a good thing to subsidise the A. A. instead of attempting to do it themselves.

MR. WOODWARD: Before the Secretary rises might I just say a word—in correcting one little act of forgetfulness. I said last year with regard to the Secretary that the proof of the pudding was in the eating; the pudding is not quite completely eaten, but I think I shall have the assent of everyone when I say that to my mind the ingredients are perfectly satisfactory, and no doubt in the course of a very few years we shall have the completed pudding, which will be very satisfactory.

THE CHAIRMAN: I am glad you have said that, Mr. Woodward, because I think we all feel that we have an excellent Secretary. The permanent staff was mentioned as a whole, and I presume Mr. MacAlister will not object to being included in the permanent staff; but a word from Mr. Woodward is always gratifying, and I have no doubt Mr. MacAlister will be gratified by your remarks, which I have great pleasure in endorsing.

THE SECRETARY: I noted down a few points from Mr. Woodward's speech. First, with regard to the cost of electric lighting, there is a very considerable increase this year. That was due to a rather curious incident; the electric light company discovered that our meter for some six months had been suffering from that supineness that Mr. Woodward deprecates, and had been only registering 50 per cent. of the power consumed, so that this year we had to pay half the last year's electric light bill. That accounts for the

sudden increase. The £132 for the Hulot Drawings is the sum expended on that very interesting exhibition that was held in Pall Mall of the Prix de Rome drawings. It cost a great deal to bring them over from France, to insure them and send them back, and for the hire of the rooms and other expenses. The apparent discrepancy between the items in the Report and in the Financial Statement is simply due to the fact that the Financial Statement refers to the finances from the 1st January to the 31st December, whereas the Report deals with the year from May to May; it does not deal with the same year, and if you will examine the two statements from that point of view you will find the discrepancies disappear. As to the Portrait Fund, that £76 is a deficit in the subscriptions for the presentation portrait, which is made up by the Council. As to the Trust Funds £30: some of the trust funds allocated for the upkeep of the Prizes and Studentships failed to produce the necessary amount, and where there is a deficit the Council has devoted the necessary sum to bring them up to the actual value of prizes and studentships.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put and carried unanimously. The further proceedings of the Meeting are sufficiently indicated in the Minutes.

MINUTES XIII.

At the Seventy-fifth Annual General Meeting (being the Thirteenth General Meeting of the Session 1908-09, held Monday, 3rd May 1909, at 8 p.m.—Present: Mr. Leonard Stokes, *Vice-President*, in the Chair; 31 Fellows (including 9 members of the Council), and 20 Associates—the Minutes of the Meeting held Monday, 19th April [p. 447], were taken as read and signed as correct.

The decease was announced of Edward Potts, *Fellow*, elected 1888.

The Chairman having formally presented and moved the adoption of the Annual Report for the official year 1908-09, the motion was seconded by Mr. John Slater [F.].

Mr. Wm. Woodward [F.] having reviewed the Report at length, the criticisms and questions raised by him and other speakers were replied to by Mr. Edwin T. Hall, *Vice-President*, Mr. W. H. Atkin Berry [F.], the Chairman, and the Secretary.

Mr. George Hubbard, F.S.A. [F.], having referred to the paragraph in the Report announcing Mr. Alexander Graham's resignation of the Hon. Secretaryship, the Meeting signified its approval of his proposition that a letter should be addressed to Mr. Graham expressing members' appreciation of the distinguished services he had rendered the Institute during the ten years he had filled the office.

The motion for the adoption of the Report was then put from the Chair and the Meeting unanimously

RESOLVED, That the Annual Report of the Council for the official year 1908-09 be adopted.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Henry Tanner, jun. [F.], and Arthur W. Sheppard [A.] for their services as Hon. Auditors, and Messrs. John Hudson [F.] and C. E. Hutchinson [A.] were nominated Hon. Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Meeting authorised the Council to appoint Scrutineers to direct the election of the Council and Standing Committees for the year of office 1909-10, and to report the result to the Business General Meeting of the 7th June.

On the motion of the Chairman, a vote of thanks was passed to the Statutory Board of Examiners for their services during the past year, and the members forming the Board were reappointed to serve for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then closed, and the Meeting separated at 10.20 p.m.

THE HORSE GUARDS' PARADE.

13 Bedford Square, W.C.: 28th April 1909.

To the Editor JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—From the opening of Colonel Eustace Balfour's letter [JOURNAL, p. 452], I had hopes that he was going to criticise Mr. Speaight's proposals for alterations to the Horse Guards' Parade, dealing with them generally as a scheme to be either blessed or banned. But when, after some travel, the criticism does arrive at the Horse Guards' Parade, I find it dwindles into doubts and fears over matters such as the dimensions of the statues, the width of the canal, and the locations of the military heroes, which are really matters of detail—important, of course, as contributing to the general scheme, but not actually essential to it. Anyone who will effectively expose the need there is of attempting to pull the many amorphous spaces in London into clearly intelligible shapes, indicating some way in which this may be done, deserves well of his country; and this instance of our toleration of the present state of the Horse Guards' Parade is a very handy and glaring example of how we habituate ourselves to the unfinished ends of uncorrelated projects, without enough architectonic feeling to see that buildings have their rights. One could hardly pick out in all London a building that more wants carefully playing up to, on its western side, than the Horse Guards building. The east front has been provided for by the architect, and his arrangements made for completing the quadrangle give to the main block the distinction that it has from the street. But on the Parade-ground side the building looks forlornly over a shapeless dreary waste, the buildings that flank it seem to do so more by accident than by design, and contribute little support either in the matter of scale, design, or colour. The view from the Duke of York's steps shows a heterogeneous mass of unrelated (as regards placing and scale) buildings confining a space of mud or dust—according to the season—bounded on the west, or park, side by a road and railing traced out to accommodate the sordid hurry of the hansom cab. Mr. Speaight's scheme is primarily to put an end to this disorder, and get something like shape into the foreground of these stranded buildings and to do honour to the Horse Guards as the focus of his scheme. It is not put forward, I take it, as the last word in the matter, but as a means to waken the Londoners' interest in a matter that cries for some treatment, and a means also of explaining what there is at present amiss and what might be done to ameliorate it. Mere words cannot do this so effectually as a scheme made also to appeal to the eye—although when this latter is made there is always the risk of evoking adverse comment on some of the details. It is something to get the ordinary pedestrian to give a thought to the wider treatment of buildings than the mere ground on which they stand, to the contributory value that

each can give the other. We cannot get fine architectural treatment of spaces until we desire it, not merely as individuals, but as communities; we have to learn that it requires persistent individual effort to convince people that they should desire such things, and we who already are keen to see the streets and parks of our city made beautiful in their orderliness should be ready to welcome any attempt made in this direction without tripping prematurely over details which are not integral or necessarily unchangeable.—I am, Sir, yours,

HALSEY RICARDO [F.].

Parliament Chambers, S.W.: 29th April 1909.

To the Editor JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Recent announcements in the daily press do not point to the probability of an early realisation of Mr. Speaight's proposal which was so well illustrated in your last issue; but I am encouraged by Mr. Eustace Balfour's reassuring reference to the harmless nature of such ideas in the academic stage, to make a suggestion.

If a straight line be drawn upon a map of London between the centre of the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral and the centre of the north-east façade of Buckingham Palace it will approximately coincide with the centre of Whitehall Place, the road on the north side of the New War Office.

My suggestion is that this line should form an axis of any scheme in connection with St. James's Park. Thus a secondary avenue would be formed, converging with the Mall, from which the dome could be seen and enjoyed. Of course the stock brick buildings between the Horse Guards and the Admiralty would be demolished and replaced by a suitable building forming a "buffer" to break the contrast of their respective styles and scales and leaving the necessary gap. The entrance to the park thus formed might be treated in harmony with the Admiralty screen and in turn serve to conceal Hungerford Bridge—until it is removed.—Your obedient Servant,

J. NIXON HORSFIELD [A.].

BATH AND THE CITY COUNCIL'S SCHEME.

The Bath City Council have issued a statement of the facts which have led up to the present position in regard to the Grand Pump Room Hotel and Bath Street. The statement is the outcome of a decision of the Bath City Council at a meeting held on the 6th April, by which a special committee was charged to prepare a report. The statement sets forth that the Bath Corporation having been held up to public odium as vandals and Philistines in connection with the proposed enlargement of the Grand Pump Room Hotel (which involves the demolition of the colonnade on the north side of Bath Street), desire to place upon record a statement of the facts. The main items of the accusation against the Corporation are:—

(1) That they are about to destroy a venerable example of eighteenth-century Bath, "part of the scheme for the building of Bath," and having "extraordinary historical associations."

(2) That they are prompted so to do by the desire to obtain increased revenue from their property.

(3) That the Corporation have acted without due publicity in the matter, and with "scandalous haste."

The reply of the Corporation to the foregoing is:—

That the Bath Street houses (with the exception of the corner house facing Stall Street) are not now and never were the property of the Corporation.

That the Grand Pump Room Hotel is in the hands of lessees for a term which will not expire for 33 years, apart from a new agreement now entered into for the extension of the term.

That the enlargement of the hotel is desired by the lessees, who and whose predecessors in title have kept the hotel closed for more than six years.

That the Corporation give their assistance to the scheme believing that it is in the interests of the city so to do, the continued non-occupation of the hotel being an injury to the city and a deprivation to all those invalids who require treatment and accommodation without exposure to the open air.

That no pecuniary profit on the transaction is being made by the Corporation, the increased rent being balanced by the postponement of the reversion.

That the business took five years to negotiate; that the agreement was sealed a year ago; and that the utmost publicity has been given to the matter throughout.

In addition the Corporation deny—

That Bath Street is a portion of what is commonly understood as eighteenth-century Bath; or is part of "the scheme for the building of Bath"; or has "extraordinary historical associations."

The statement proceeds to give an account of the origin of Bath Street and of the Grand Pump Room Hotel. Other parts of the statement deal with the publicity of the proceedings, the commercial aspect of the question, the architectural and historical value of Bath Street, the present condition of the street, and the alternatives open to the Corporation. In conclusion the report says—

"The Corporation must accept the difficulty of the position, and they elect to take a course which values more highly the present life and modern interests of the city than a sentiment which in their opinion has been unduly developed. And while doing so they place upon record their conviction that the alterations proposed will not substantially impair the architectural features and reputation of this city, which are based upon more substantial, more permanent, and more important work than Bath Street represents."

Appended to the statement is the following report by Mr. Bligh Bond [F.] as to the structural condition of the houses on the north side of Bath Street.

16 Brock Street, Bath: 26th April 1909.

I have made a careful examination of the houses on the north side of Bath Street.

I find that these were originally built in a most unsubstantial manner, and their construction is radically unsound. The whole front over the colonnade is a mere shell of the flimsiest nature, consisting of ashlar work

barely 6 inches thick, made out internally with lath and plaster on light studding to appear as a 21 inch wall—the vacancy being 14 inches. These walls run about 26 feet wide in the clear to each house, and their height is about equal to the width, but they appear to have no internal ties except the very light party walls which are carried out over the covered walks, and which I believe are but 6 inches thick. Each section of front contains six windows, one of which (first floor centre) has a heavy pediment. These front walls rest upon a wooden bressummer laid along the columns, and this is beginning to show signs of crushing. Some of the party walls show marks of subsidence.

The ashlar fronts are all bulging outwards, as might be expected, and three at least of them are held up by iron bands and rivets.

The columns supporting the fronts are of freestone, their sectional area at the necking being about one square foot. In length they vary from 10 feet to 15 feet. The intercolumniation is 9 feet to Bath Street, and 10 feet to the crescent ends. Notwithstanding the lightness of the walling above, it is manifestly too heavy for these columns. The weight of the superincumbent masonry alone appears to reach the maximum that the limit of safety would allow; and when the weight of roofing and of a section of flooring are added the conditions appear distinctly perilous.

The joists of the first floor run outwards, and appear to share in the support of the front wall and bressummer, as they rest (cantilever fashion) on the inner wall of the colonnade; but this wall has, at least for a part of its length, no foundation, being built in the air, so to speak, along the crown of a cylindrical vault which lies below. A more hazardous method of building it would be difficult to conceive. The western angle of this wall has recently developed a settlement of a serious nature, which is still opening.

Internally, the premises are not only, for the most part, in grievous disrepair, but are showing signs of subsidence in all directions. They hardly appear of a nature to repay renovation, if such a process were feasible, since with a few exceptions the interior finish is commonplace.

FREDK. B. BLIGH BOND.

In a communication on the subject to the Institute JOURNAL Mr. Bligh Bond says:—

"On the general question of the value of eighteenth-century architecture I am entirely in agreement with Mr. Blomfield when he says that this consists, not in the detail, but in the symmetry of plan and unity of character which make it so eminently expressive of order and so dignified in appearance.

"The point of importance for ourselves is therefore this: when, as sometimes happens, it becomes necessary to remove good work of that period, everything depends upon what we put in its place.

"In the present case the opponents of the City Council's scheme appear to have somewhat hastily concluded that the design which is destined to replace the existing façade on the north side of Bath Street is likely to be an unworthy successor of the old work—something hastily conceived and 'rushed through.' It is conceded that the new work is to be a commercial venture, submitted by Messrs. Warings on their own initiative, and endorsed by the Council. But to do the Council justice, it

must be said that this transaction was carried through with deliberation and in full daylight. Public criticism was invited. The designs were on view in 1907, and were published in the *Bath Chronicle* and the *Bath Herald*. They appear to have the character of an honest attempt to reconcile necessities of plan and arrangement with fidelity to the architectural character of the street; and the intention clearly was to harmonise with the latter in such degree as was possible.

"The Old-Bath Preservation Society appear, in the utterances of some of their advocates, to have drawn conclusions unfavourable to the new scheme, which has a 'business' basis, as compared with the old, which was regarded as a specimen of civic forethought and enlightenment in being a piece of orderly architecture devised for the welfare of the city rather than to promote individual interests. But, as a matter of fact, the records show that Baldwin's scheme was merely a private speculation, and it was taken over by the Corporation from its owners at a later date purely as an investment.

"The Bath Council have no doubt allowed a certain atmosphere of mistrust to be created by some of the building transactions which have been sanctioned during a period not far remote. Irreparable loss to the city has been sustained, for example, by the destruction of Nassau House (that fine old eighteenth-century work) and Winchester House (an Elizabethan mansion of picturesque and interesting character), to make room for that terrible monstrosity, the Empire Hotel. The unspeakable premises, also at the corner of Cheap Street, erected in defiance of the by-laws, are an eyesore to every beholder. But these are sins of a time now past, and the conditions which produced them are never likely to recur, since the Council are now free from the associations which made such performances possible. It is therefore to be regretted that an unnecessary element of antagonism should have been imported into the present controversy, as this can only have the result of weakening the influence of friendly architectural critics.

"The fountain in Stall Street, alluded to in the course of this controversy, is not, as some have supposed, an ancient work, but was the gift of one Pieroni, an Italian sculptor, who resided in Bath during the latter half of the nineteenth century."

"AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE."

MR. EDWARD W. HUDSON [A.] writes:—

Although my remarks on this subject [pp. 408, *seq.*] were written before Mr. F. S. Swales read his Paper, the announcement of the title once more for a lecture in London was the cause of my offering them, and as they have been noticed by him I should like to reply.

It is interesting to take a retrospect whenever possible in regard to any important art subject about

to be discussed: hence my mention of earlier papers in the R.I.B.A. TRANSACTIONS; and as a sequence I ventured a comparison. Then from much thought on the subject (not merely of recent date) and close examination, I questioned the title as above. Mr. Swales perhaps knows that some of his American compeers at this hour are doing the same in no half-hearted way—and this in a country which it is customary to declare has everything as near perfection as possible.

I much regret giving Mr. Swales the trouble of writing a large portion of his reply through a slip of the pen on my part and the impossibility of seeing the proof for detecting the mistake that put 1890 for 1900. That should be the date of the professor's dicta which I quoted from the reporter's notes. Skyscraper design has not as a rule freed itself from the description of its hybrid composition that I italicised. I would mention exceptions, but am writing of averages necessarily, though nowise in a spirit of *nil admirari*. I acknowledge the face value of much American building. It is often monumental, usually costly, finely appointed, and fitted with the most advanced appliances for comfort as here understood, for saving time (if "rush" does that) and trouble, and for bringing in exorbitant rentals.

If I had a bias, let me confess it. For thirty years I have looked across "the pond" with interest because of the splendid opportunities there offered for architectural development on account of the great riches Nature was providing by the development of the country; and in the work of Richardson I saw, as I believed, the right road being traversed toward a national style evolved from Romanesque forms, but with the archaic sternness cut out while a monumental dignity remained. By his untimely death, and (as opinion here is given) by the failure on the part of his successors to catch the mantle as it fell from his broad shoulders, it died out before its influence had largely stamped itself upon national art, and we are told "it is only in the backwaters of civilisation that it is attempted now."* This is too sweeping an assertion.

I believe it was French influence that stopped the evolution. The fascination of Paris was irresistible. The national restlessness and aspiration led to a *liaison* more enduring than the flirtation of Richardson's day. French ideas brought back stamped themselves upon American buildings, and also imparted a skill in planning greater than our own, and a perfection of draughtsmanship which they do not see "cuts no ice." But now unrest is manifesting itself about this *liaison*, and one party is inclined to draw away from it, and yet keep up a correspondence of which friendship is to form a part. We should wish this semi-independent idea all success, but it is somewhat premature to suggest that students will flock from Europe for the benefit (problematical) of a

* JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Vol. XIV. p. 229: R. C. Sturgis.

course of tuition in American Universities or ateliers on the strength of an article in a Boston magazine, if that is what Mr. Adshead means by his remarks to the Leeds and Yorkshire Society.*

If by "scholarly work" we are to understand a classic exactitude in almost every detail, it surely exists in the work of a few leading men; but when it appears upon slightly modified classic temples reproduced, it must be denied that the result "expresses the uses" of the modern building. A Corinthian range of columns and entablature attached to a thin wall which is only a screen to keep out the weather and has nothing to do with the actual construction, is a pretence. Concealed steel framing carries the weight, the cornice of the entablature is hung on by "anchors," and if the building be lofty the upper cornice is metal plate also hung on in the same way. The costly marble, bronze, fine detail and sculpture do not make it architecture in the usual sense, and if it be "American," it can hardly be "American architecture." *C'est magnifique, mais—*

Mr. Swales says I have selected work that is "well below the average." I must differ from him still, and believe that he himself showed the Institute what he thought the best. To take a parallel simile. Suppose Mr. Swales were asked to lecture on English Costume, would he confine himself to levée, opera, and ball dress, or include that of the bulk of the people? I have seen many buildings and designs, both the most ambitious and the smaller and less known productions, and have not spared the recognition of a humble and I hope sincere critic's admiration in my remarks of qualities I noted. Truth, and facts as they appear to anyone who ventures to speak on any subject, should be kept in view, or silence maintained.

Mr. Swales says I overrate the engineer's part in designing buildings. I did not mean that he had control of the lay-out, or the style, or the appointment, or the details (architectural) of the building. He, however, locates position and strength of columns and beams, which do all the work, to fit in with the scheme, lays out plumbing and heating and electrical work, of course conformably to the client's purpose as explained to the architect. In rare cases have I found the engineer an employé under him; in most cases he is in independent practice. In very large jobs, the architect's engineer expert, the steel contractor's engineer, and the client's engineer on the work all co-operate in solving exigencies of construction.

Mr. Swales says that "projets" are thoroughly worked out in offices. No doubt they would generally be so if "rush work" were not demanded by clients. On the other hand we hear that "if one architect cannot get out a scheme in a few days a prospective client will go to another who will." One story a week in a commercial building's erection

is what he looks for. A huge building is put up and offices occupied in twelve months. If waiting for stone for the lower story skin, you can start at any floor level and enclose with brick and get ready for the tenants, owing to steel beams that carry the wall and floor. The truth as to "the idleness of hurry," as Whiteing calls it, lies midway between these extreme statements to-day.

I did not apparently make myself clear about the "bits from Europe" which Mr. Swales thinks have been useless to stem the tide or hinder the development of American architecture. It is not foreigners who bring the "bits," but the photographs and books of Europe which display them handily for "rush" work. Mr. Borglum says it is American architects who are responsible. He writes:—

"Lacking in reverence, sincerity, and individuality, the monuments we have built are not our own: because we have 'cribbed' every scroll and form we build: because our architects annually 'beat it' to Europe to gather ideas to restock their idea-less plants at home: because our finery is of the Old World—our counting-houses are fashioned after the old temples, and we hawk our wares from the windows of buildings redrawn after the old palaces. Our builders are our engineers. Over the great steel limbs he (the architect) draws a drabbed chemise in pseudo-Greek, Italian, or Beaux-Arts pattern; it would never do to put a vital piece of sculpture upon one of his fretted fronts."*

Mr. J. Stewart Barney, speaking at the Architectural League three weeks ago, rated the Beaux-Arts men for slavish imitation of French ideas. His title for their craft was "Rug Weavers," "French malaria" their complaint, and their existence a "national calamity." As this, and much more giving details was a post-prandial speech (by invitation), I might not have referred to it, had it not sufficed as a peg on which the *New York Sunday Times* has hung a page and a half of interviews in which it was restated and amplified, followed by the varied opinions of two leading architects. The article is headed, "Is there an American Architecture?"

A few sentences will give an idea of Mr. Barney's views.

"It is not truthful or logical to make beautiful palaces of department stores, and noble temples of places of money exchange."

"Nor to build a great Roman colonnade, as an entrance to a portico, 200 feet long and a few feet wide, where the thousands who could enter between the columns would have to fight and jostle to get to the entrance; nor logical to plaster this same Roman colonnade against the wall of an office building which is honeycombed with windows lighting offices of the most rentable size."

"I do not think a great row of Corinthian columns about 70 feet high is the truthful ex-

* JOURNAL R.I.B.A., Vol. XVI, p. 307.

* *The Craftsman*, vol. xv, No. 1.

pression of a four-story building. . . . My opponents say 'this is the way to make the building monumental, and a public building may be untruthful and illogical, but it must have a monumental effect, which can be produced only by the exaggeration of classic forms.' We shall come out of the chaos; some of us are thinking very hard at least. The 'importing firms' do not consider that necessary as yet, and as long as there remains one building in Europe which has not been transplanted to our shores and misused in every possible way, they probably will not think, but will continue to gather inspiration in the fields of ancient art."

Mr. Barney believes that an American style will come to pass, that there are some very truthful expressions in some of the high office buildings. He thinks "we no longer disguise the fact that the corners are made of iron, and that the masonry is placed around for the purpose of protecting the iron."

Mr. Whitney Warren's opinion was next sought. He thinks "American architecture is progressing, and that evolution cannot be hurried; that in past ages through similar attempts to grapple with the requirements of the time a distinct style was finally evolved, and that such cannot be invented. Mr. Barney is in too great a hurry. Everything in architecture must have a reason for its being, otherwise the mind is not satisfied."

I suppose most thinkers will agree with the last proposition, but how seldom is it acted upon in practice.

The third subject of the inquisitor was Mr. F. H. Kimball, who disagrees with Mr. Barney, and says:

"It is impossible to originate a style, we have got to use what has come down to us, adapting it as we go along to whatever circumstances and conditions may make changes necessary here and there. There is no American architecture at all, and I do not see how there can be; but there can be originality in treatment."

I retain the idea, possibly old-fashioned, that architecture is like coinage, in that its first necessity is to be genuine, whether the image upon it is beautiful or simple. It must have the true ring of the "easterling." It must not pretend to be what it is not.

I see the Capitol at Washington given as one of the most prominent buildings representing American architecture. But is its cast-iron dome the right thing from an architectural point of view, or not?

The General Post Office and the whole façade of the Grand Central Railway Terminus, New York City, are also cast-iron faced. Are these also satisfactory? They are not the latest thing in construction, I know. Does the visitor in a flying visit who appreciates the designs know this? The general effect of the Orders employed, though merely stuck against the wall, may or may not be approved. Take a great church, or Gothic hall.

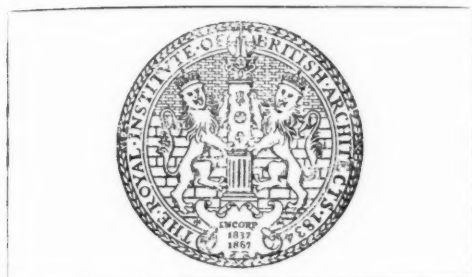
The tourist will see, e.g., a fine clustered column looking like stone. Does he know that "imitation Caen stone" (hard plaster) is a material in general use; that the column is hollow, enclosing a steel stanchion, steam-water- and soil-pipes, electric wires, and what not; and that the enclosing material is terra-cotta blocks bracketed out for the colonnettes? Does he know that the Gothic arch above is cradled out on wire lath to conceal the steel beam which carries the roof; that the wide-span hammer-beam roof, which may be like the timber one over the London Guildhall, is a steel framework covered with stamped sheet-iron painted like oak; that the doors and cabinet work in the fine offices of the banker in the City, which he, even if an architect, takes to be finest Spanish mahogany, are wood-core "Kalameined"—i.e. metal-plate covered, and grained with a splendid imitation of the real thing indelibly burnt on. He has to go close to the object before conviction. I have named these few instances of excellent effects produced by mere shams, and they are largely used by the most eminent men. I admit the difficulty of showing the true construction in very much of large modern work, and I think, if it were not for the "rush" which is made a *sine-quâ-non*, something different and more true might often be devised. Of course, solid building is not altogether unknown, but it is rarely compatible with a return that satisfies the client financially.

I agree entirely as to the large share "the designer" has in the production of a façade and interior effect; but he is unable to be truthful. I expect Mr. Swales has not seen the most costly private residence in Fifth Avenue, if he has not seen any building in New York which indicates the Louvre for origin of *motif*.

Though I do not agree with all that Mr. Sturgis said at the A. A. two years ago, either about English or American work, his opinion on work in his own country is worthy of consideration, viz.—"The best architectural work in America is not new, is not American, but is conservative."

Sketches in Norfolk.

In the present number of the JOURNAL are given some Sketches by Mr. C. H. Wontner Smith [A.], made during the Architectural Association excursion to the Norfolk district in 1907. The country visited is particularly rich in architectural features. The churches are generally very fine, the distinctive characteristics being the fifteenth-century flint panel-work and lofty, well-proportioned towers. The porch of Aylsham Church (Pl. III.) is a good example of the former. The domestic work is perhaps more varied in style, the most interesting period being the early brick and terra-cotta, as at East Barsham (Pl. VI.) and Oxborough Hall (Pl. VII.).



9 CONDUIT STREET, LONDON, W., 8th May 1909.

CHRONICLE.

The Royal Gold Medal: Presentation postponed.

Dr. Arthur Evans (*Royal Gold Medallist elect*) intimates that his work will detain him in Crete until rather late in July, and that it would be impossible for him to be in London at the time fixed for the presentation—viz. Monday the 21st June. The Council have consequently resolved to abandon the General Meeting arranged for that evening, and propose that the presentation shall take place at the Opening Meeting of next Session, which will be the first Monday in November. The President is inviting members to an "At Home" at the Institute on the 21st June, and is arranging for the occasion an exhibition of water-colour drawings by architects.

THE ANNUAL ELECTIONS.

New Nominations.

The following name should have appeared in the "House List" (issued 17th April) among names of candidates nominated to serve on the Council as Representatives of Allied Societies: viz.:

THOMAS EDGAR ECCLES [*F.*] (Liverpool Architectural Society).

The following nominations have been made by members in accordance with By-law 30:—

As Vice-Presidents:

ALFRED WM. STEPHENS CROSS, M.A.Cantab. [*F.*].
Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], James Fasnacht [*F.*], Albert W. Moore [*F.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*], Walter M. Epps [*A.*].

SAMUEL PERKINS PICK [*F.*], Vice-President 1905-6.
Nominated by Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], Frederic R. Farrow [*F.*], A. W. S. Cross [*F.*], J. S. Gibson [*F.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*].

As Members of Council:

HIPPOLYTE JEAN BLANC, R.S.A., F.S.A.Scot. [*F.*].
Nominated by John Watson [*F.*], Paul Waterhouse [*F.*], Wm. Flockhart [*F.*], E. Guy Dawber [*F.*], Edwin L. Lutyens [*F.*], Walter Cave [*F.*], And. N. Prentice [*F.*], J. A. Gotch [*F.*], David Robertson [*F.*].

ARTHUR WILLIAM BREWILL [*F.*].

Nominated by A. W. S. Cross [*F.*], C. E. Mallows [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], W. G. Wilson [*F.*], A. W. Moore [*F.*], George Hubbard [*F.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*], K. Gammell [*A.*].

MAX CLARKE [*F.*].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], Frederic R. Farrow [*F.*], James Fasnacht [*F.*], J. S. Gibson [*F.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*].

T. EDWIN COOPER [*F.*].

Nominated by S. B. Russell [*F.*], John Bilson [*F.*], F. T. W. Goldsmith [*F.*], F. Goldie [*F.*], Henry A. Crouch [*A.*], Sidney K. Greenslade [*A.*], Walter Millard [*A.*].

CHARLES FITZROY DOLL [*F.*].

Nominated by Horace Cheston [*F.*], George Hubbard [*F.*], H. Percy Monckton [*F.*], Ernest Flint [*F.*], John B. Chubb [*F.*], Rowland Plumbe [*F.*], Lacy W. Ridge [*F.*], John Clarkson [*F.*], Geo. H. Fellowes Pryne [*F.*], Lewis Solomon [*F.*], Geo. Edwards [*F.*], H. D. Searles-Wood [*F.*], J. E. K. Cutts [*F.*], J. W. Stanley Burmester [*F.*], Max Clarke [*F.*], Matt. Garbutt [*F.*], Thomas W. Cutler [*F.*], Theodore Fyfe [*F.*], Frank Baggallay [*F.*], Oswald C. Wilson [*F.*], Eustace Balfour [*F.*], S. Keynes Purchase [*F.*], R. Phené Spiers [*F.*].

H. P. BURKE DOWNING [*F.*].

Nominated by Alexander Graham [*F.*], Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], C. E. Mallows [*F.*], William Flockhart [*F.*], Walter Millard [*A.*], Walter Tapper [*A.*], Sidney K. Greenslade [*A.*].

FREDERIC RICHARD FARROW [*F.*].

Nominated by Richard Willock [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], Edwin Gunn [*A.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*], C. E. Hutchinson [*A.*].

ARTHUR RUTHERFORD JEMMETT [*F.*].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], Frederic R. Farrow [*F.*], James Fasnacht [*F.*], James S. Gibson [*F.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*].

A. MARSHALL MACKENZIE, LL.D., A.R.S.A. [*F.*].

Nominated by T. Edwin Cooper [*F.*], Herbert Wigglesworth [*F.*], H. P. Burke Downing [*F.*], W. G. Wilson [*F.*], S. B. Russell [*F.*], S. D. Adshead [*F.*], David Barclay Niven [*F.*], W. Henry White [*F.*], A. Burnell Burnell [*F.*], Archd. Dickie [*A.*], Walter Tapper [*A.*], J. Anderson [*A.*], Arthur Wm. Kenyon [*A.*].

CHARLES EDWARD MALLOWS [*F.*].

Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], R. Stephen Ayling [*F.*], W. G. Wilson [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], Fredk. Chatterton [*A.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*], John Anderson [*A.*].

GEORGE ERNEST NIELD [*F.*].

Nominated by H. Dighton Pearson [*F.*], Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], George Hubbard [*F.*], W. H. Woodroffe [*F.*], H. V. Lanchester [*F.*], Horace J. Helsdon [*F.*], Edward V. New [*A.*].

PAUL OGDEN [*F.*].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], George Hubbard [*F.*], Albert W. Moore [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], R. Stephen Ayling [*F.*], John Anderson [*A.*], Arnold S. Tayler [*A.*], Frederick Chatterton [*A.*].

SYDNEY PERKS, F.S.A. [*F.*].

Nominated by Alexander Graham [*F.*], John Slater [*F.*], Ernest Flint [*F.*], Sir Henry Tanner [*F.*], Max Clarke [*F.*], Matt. Garbutt [*F.*], Wm. H. Atkin Berry [*F.*], Alfred W. S. Cross [*F.*], H. V. Lanchester [*F.*], E. A. Rickards [*F.*].

CHARLES HENRY BOURNE QUENNEL [*F.*].

Nominated by Richard Willock [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], A. W. S. Cross [*F.*], Edwin Gunn [*A.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*], C. E. Hutchinson [*A.*].

EDWARD ROBERT ROBSON, F.S.A. [*F.*].

Nominated by Richard Willock [*F.*], Percy B. Tubbs [*F.*], A. R. Jemmett [*F.*], A. W. S. Cross [*F.*], Edwin Gunn [*A.*], Samuel A. S. Yeo [*A.*], C. E. Hutchinson [*A.*].

ALFRED SAXON SNELL [F.].

Nominated by Edwin T. Hall [F.], Ernest Flint [F.],
Wm. H. Atkin Berry [F.], Thos. W. Aldwinckle [F.],
Thomas Batterbury [F.], Brook Kitchin [F.], H. D.
Searles-Wood [F.].

LEWIS SOLOMON [F.].

Nominated by James S. Gibson [F.], Alfred W. S.
Cross [F.], Percy B. Tubbs [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.],
Frederic R. Farrow [F.], James Fasnacht [F.], Arnold
S. Tayler [A.].

PERCY BURNELL TUBBS [F.].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], A. R. Jemmett
[F.], Frederic R. Farrow [F.], James Fasnacht [F.],
Arnold S. Tayler [A.], Samuel A. S. Yeo [A.], Walter
M. Epps [A.].

WILLIAM GILMOUR WILSON [F.].

Nominated by Alfred W. S. Cross [F.], Percy B. Tubbs
[F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.], Frederic R. Farrow [F.],
James Fasnacht [F.], James S. Gibson [F.], Arnold S.
Tayler [A.].

WILLIAM WOODWARD [F.].

Nominated by Howard Chatfield Clarke [F.], Richard
M. Roe [F.], H. Alex. Pelly [F.], Edward B. Panson
[F.], A. Sykes [F.], H. J. Wadling [F.], R. H. Kerr [F.],
S. Keynes Purchase [F.], G. Richards Julian [A.].

*As Associate-Members of Council :***KENSINGTON GAMMELL [A.].**

Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [F.], R. Stephen Ayling
[F.], Percy B. Tubbs [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], Alfred
W. S. Cross [F.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], John Anderson
[A.], Frederick Chatterton [A.].

ALAN EDWARD MUNBY, M.A. Cantab. [A.].

Nominated by A. W. S. Cross [F.], C. E. Mallows [F.],
A. R. Jemmett [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.], A. W. Moore
[F.], George Hubbard [F.], K. Gammell [A.], Arnold S.
Tayler [F.].

HERBERT WINKLER WILLS [A.].

Nominated by H. V. Lanchester [F.], E. A. Rickards
[F.], S. D. Adshad [F.], Herbert Wigglesworth [F.], S.
B. Russell [F.], Edwin Cooper [F.], H. S. Earl [A.].

ARTHUR NEEDHAM WILSON [A.].

Nominated by Richard Willock [F.], Percy B. Tubbs [F.],
A. R. Jemmett [F.], A. W. S. Cross [F.], Edwin Gunn
[A.], Samuel A. S. Yeo [A.], C. E. Hutchinson [A.].

*As Assoc. Member Literature Standing Committee :***HARRY INIGO TRIGGS [A.].**

Nominated by Edwin L. Lutyens [F.], Walter Cave
[F.], J. A. Gotch [F.], Hippolyte J. Blanc [F.], John
Slater [F.], E. Guy Dawber [F.], Wm. Flockhart [F.].

*As Members of the Practice Standing Committee :***KENSINGTON GAMMELL [A.].**

Nominated by A. R. Jemmett [F.], W. G. Wilson [F.],
Percy B. Tubbs [F.], R. Stephen Ayling [F.], Alfred
W. S. Cross [F.], Frederick Chatterton [A.], Arnold
S. Tayler [A.], John Anderson [A.].

ALBERT WALTER MOORE [F.].

Nominated by A. W. S. Cross [F.], A. R. Jemmett [F.],
W. G. Wilson [F.], George Hubbard [F.], W. Stewart
[F.], Arnold S. Tayler [A.], John Anderson [A.].

*As Member of the Science Standing Committee :***ERNEST ALEXANDER YOUNG [A.].**

Nominated by Mark J. Lansdell [F.], Edward Mansell
[F.], T. Taylor Scott [F.], A. Saxon Snell [F.], A.
Basil Cottam [A.], Lawton R. Ford [A.], Harold
Griffiths [A.], Alfred W. Toynon [A.].

L.C.C. Technical Schools and Architectural Training.

The attention of the Council was recently drawn by a member of the Institute to a circular issued by the London County Council respecting the Day Technical School for Boys instituted in connection with their School of Building at Brixton. As will be seen from passages quoted from the document in the Secretary's letter below, indications were given of a scheme which is open to grave objection, and there seemed every reason to believe that it would be subsequently largely extended in the various L.C.C. technical schools. The matter was referred to the Board of Architectural Education, and, as a result of their consideration, the following letter was addressed from the Institute to the Clerk of the London County Council:—

9 Conduit Street, W. : 16th March 1909.

To the Clerk of the London County Council,—

SIR,—The Council beg to call the attention of the London County Council to the particulars given in connection with the technical instruction at the London County Council Day School at Brixton. From these it would appear that the instruction given is intended for those entering the "Building Trades and Allied Professions." Admission is restricted to "boys between 13 and 15 years of age who have passed the Sixth Standard of an elementary school and its equivalent. After the training in this school and the continuation of work in the evening classes it is hoped that pupils will attain positions of responsibility in the trades and professions."

In the second and third year one section will be "a professional course for architects, builders, and surveyors."

Further, "at the end of the first year the Principal will be in a position to advise the parents of boys attending the school as to the most suitable profession or craft to select for their sons."

The Council venture to ask whether, as would appear from these particulars, their Technical Day School at Brixton is intended for the education of architects, as if so they would suggest that while training given in this school may be most useful for those intended for the building trades it differs materially from that recommended by this Council for the education of architects.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

IAN MACALISTER, *Secretary.*

A reply has been received from the Education Offices of the London County Council as follows:—

London County Council, 27th March 1909.

To the Secretary R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 16th inst., I am directed by the Council to inform you that the Day Technical School of the above-named Institute is not intended for the education of architects. A boy, however, who has passed through this school and exhibits artistic and professional ability will, on

entering an architect's office as pupil, be in a position to profit by the professional training he will receive there to a much greater extent than a boy who passes directly from a secondary school to the same office. The day school is intended to provide a preliminary training sufficient to test the ability of boys who may become builders, builders' clerks, surveyors, or architects, and will provide these boys with such an insight into the practical, scientific, and artistic side of their future work as will not only test their ability, but enable them at once to take an intelligent interest in the work they will undertake on entering the architect's office.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. BLAIR, *Education Officer.*

In their reply to the above, the Institute Council expressed their satisfaction at learning that the architectural course at the Day Technical School in question is not intended for the education of architects, and suggested that the point should be made clear in future particulars of the school to be issued by the L.C.C. Education Department.

Reinforced Concrete: The Post Office Extension.

The new sorting and public offices of the General Post Office, with frontages on Newgate Street and King Edward Street, are expected to be ready for use at the end of the present year. The site has an area of $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres, and the total floor space will be about 13 acres. By the use of reinforced concrete there has been a great saving of space and a considerable economy in the cost.

The buildings consist of two blocks:—(1) the public office block (210 feet long by 54 feet wide by 80 feet high) and (2) the sorting office block (112 feet long by 212 feet wide by 75 feet high), with a loading yard (201 feet long by 60 feet wide) between. Both blocks have a lower ground and a basement floor, covering the whole site, including the loading yard, under which they are connected. The basement level is about 30 feet below the pavement level, and the surrounding earth is retained in position by an 8 inch reinforced concrete wall, strengthened with vertical buttresses, 8 inches wide by 14 inches deep, on inside of same, the buttresses, spaced at 6 feet centres, being fixed in position at their bottom, middle, and top by horizontal concrete beams, which, in turn, transmit the thrust from earth pressure on to the main floor beams and columns of the building.

The buildings are entirely in ferro-concrete on the Hennebique system (with the exception of the elevations fronting Newgate Street and King Edward Street and the two elevations of the public office block, which are to be in stone) and form one huge monolith from basement to roof. The outer walls of the two blocks vary in thickness from 6 inches to 12 inches, and are carried at each floor level by ferro-concrete beams on stanchions, the latter being spaced 35 feet 6 inches to 40 feet

apart. The floors, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick generally, are supported on secondary beams of 35 feet span, 16 inches deep by 8 inches wide, spaced 5 feet to 6 feet apart, which in turn are supported by main arch beams, 35 feet to 40 feet long, 5 feet deep at haunches and 2 feet 6 inches deep at centre, by 10 inches wide, spaced at 35 feet centres, and rigidly attached to the main columns by means of the reinforcing rods (overlapping into the contiguous beams and passing between the column rods). The whole weight of the buildings is thus distributed over the columns, and from them to the slabs resting on, for the most part, gravel foundation. A bridge connects the second floor of the public office to the sorting office block, and is in one span of 57 feet.

Other special features of construction are two tunnels under King Edward Street, 25 feet below the ground, approximately 50 feet long by 7 feet wide by 10 feet high, the chimney, 130 feet high, and the cantilever beams (projecting 12 feet 6 inches) at first-floor level, carrying the east wall of the sorting office block three stories high.

The work has been carried out under the direction of Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O., chief architect to the Office of Works, by Messrs. Holloway Brothers (London), Limited.

The Concrete Institute.

The Concrete Institute, which was founded last year, and has recently been granted incorporation, now numbers over 600 members, of whom the larger number are members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Royal Engineer officers, architects and surveyors holding public appointments or practising in their private capacity. The governing body is a Council of 28 members, among whom are the Earl of Plymouth, C.B., President; Sir Douglas Fox, J.P., Sir Wm. Mather, LL.D., Sir Wm. Preece, K.C.B., Sir Henry Tanner, I.S.O., Vice-Presidents; Mr. Edwin O. Sachs, F.R.S.Ed., Chairman; Mr. E. P. Wells, J.P., Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. A. E. Collins, M.Inst.C.E., Hon. Secretary. The following Standing Committees have been elected to deal with various technical matters:

Science Standing Committee.—Mr. William Dunn [F.] Chairman, and Mr. F. E. Wentworth-Sheilds, M.Inst.C.E. Hon. Secretary.

Parliamentary Standing Committee.—Mr. A. Ross, M.Inst.C.E., Chairman, and Mr. J. Ernest Franck [A.] Hon. Secretary.

Reinforced Concrete Practice Standing Committee.—The Chairman of the Executive, Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. R. W. Vawdrey, B.A., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Hon. Secretary.

Tests Standing Committee.—Mr. W. T. Hatch, M.Inst.C.E., Chairman, and Mr. W. G. Kirkaldy, Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., Hon. Secretary.

Mass Concrete Standing Committee.—Mr. C. H. Colson, M.Inst.C.E., Chairman.

The Concrete Institute is taking up a strong position in the matter of the proposed amendments to the London Building Acts, and has petitioned Parlia-

ment on the subject. Two volumes of Transactions have now been issued. Information is to be collated on matters affecting the rusting of steel, expansion and contraction, algebraical notation, the specification of dampness in concrete mixtures, &c.

The annual subscription is to remain at one guinea for new members joining before October next. The offices of the Institute are at 1 Waterloo Place, S.W.

Rebuilding of Southwark Bridge.

The question of the rebuilding of Southwark Bridge has been engaging the attention of the Bridge House Estates Committee of the City of London Corporation for some time past, and their report may be shortly expected recommending that the bridge be reconstructed and widened on the present site. The existing bridge, which was built ninety years ago, is 42 feet wide. Its gradients are so steep that it is difficult for horses to drag heavy loads across, and the consequence is that the bridge, although it connects the City with an important industrial district, is comparatively little used by horse-drawn vehicles. It is understood that the bridge when reconstructed will be 80 feet wide, and care will be taken to render the gradients less difficult for horses. The cost of the scheme will probably be about £1,000,000, and the work will occupy at least two years. An important feature of the rebuilding scheme is the provision that will be made on the bridge for a double line of electric trams, a matter upon which the London County Council have been in communication with the City Corporation.

Working-class Cottages: Exhibition of Designs.

An Exhibition of Cottage Designs, promoted by the Council of the Royal Manchester Institution (Mr. Thomas Worthington [F.], Chairman), will be opened in the Manchester City Art Gallery in June. The promoters desire particularly to illustrate designs of working-men's cottages which have already been erected, and of which reliable particulars as to cost and construction can be given; and they wish to discourage representation by picturesque drawings, and to rely rather on working drawings and photographs to show the designs. It is thought that such an Exhibition will be of practical value, and encourage the provision of better homes and the desire to occupy or possess them, especially in this neighbourhood, which has hitherto been backward in this respect. The Exhibition will be open for about nine weeks, and after a month or so at the City Art Gallery the drawings will be moved firstly to the Queen's Park, and secondly to the Manchester Art Museum in Ancoats Hall, with a view to interesting as large and varied a public as possible. A certain amount of space will be available for models. It is also hoped to illustrate developments in town planning, and an effort will be

made to take certain districts known to the local public—districts which are now being gradually built up without plan or regard to hygienic or artistic considerations—and to show how, by a little thought, they may be laid out on a proper planning scheme. While the promoters have in view the desirability of exhibiting designs for cottages which give definite information as to the sort of cottage which may be reasonably within the reach of the working man in town or country, and which shall not be misleading from mere cleverness of draughtsmanship, they are prepared to receive suggestive designs for laying out groups of cottages, which may be of interest more from the point of view of collective design, or of town planning, than of individual dwellings. Mr. Percy S. Worthington, M.A. [F.], is acting as Hon. Organising Secretary to the Exhibition, and will be glad to receive applications for forms and particulars from those interested in the subject as landlords, architects, builders, or in any other way, in the improvement of cottage building. His address is 46 Brown Street, Manchester.

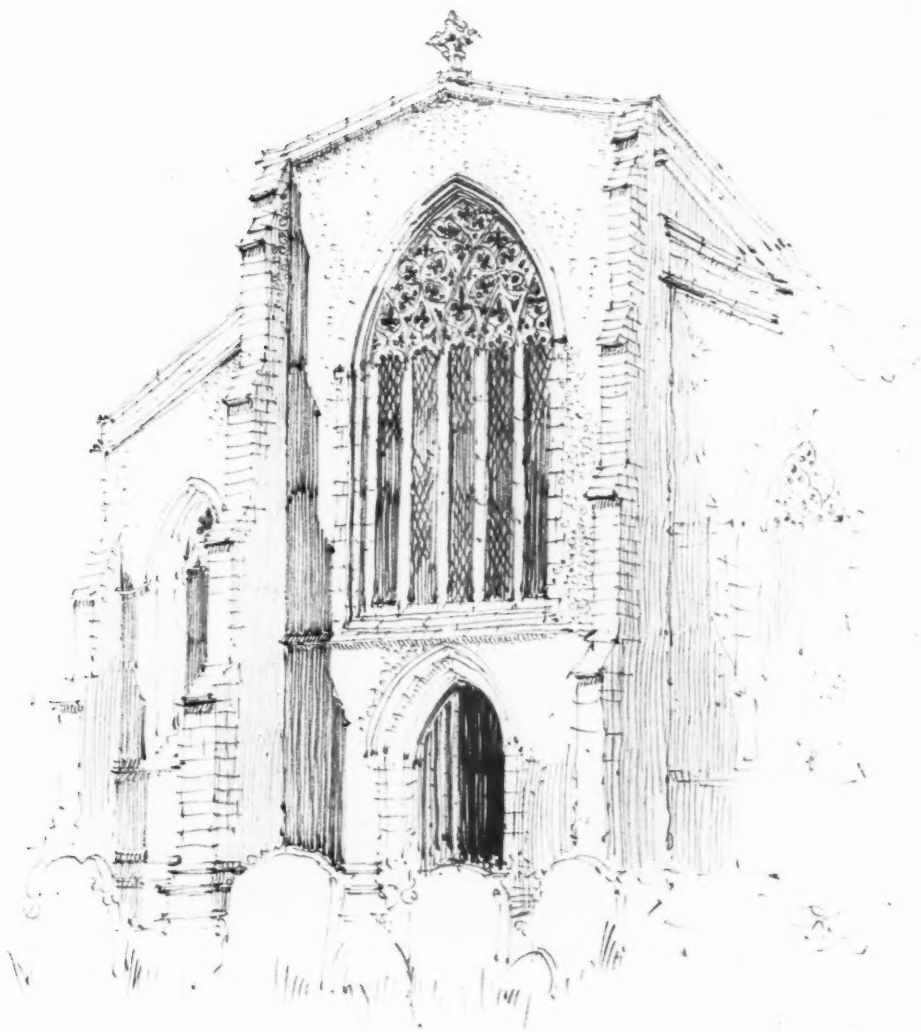
Mr. James Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, replying to a deputation on the 7th instant, headed by Lord Curzon, with reference to the future treatment of the Indian Collection at the old South Kensington Museum, said that the idea of scattering the collection as at first proposed had been abandoned, and promised to do all in his power to further the main object of the deputation—viz. that India should be represented under one roof as far as possible, that the various scattered collections should be brought together, so that, for the first time in the history of museums in this country, the Indian Collection should be together as a whole.

Mr. Robert Cochrane, LL.D., I.S.O., F.S.A. [F.], Past President of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Ireland, Inspector of Ancient and National Monuments, Ireland, has been unanimously elected President of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland for the customary term of three years. Sir Thomas Drew, LL.D. [F.] was a former President. Only two architects have been elected to this position during the sixty years of the existence of the Society.

At the recent Grand Festival of Freemasons professional appointments were conferred as Assistant Superintendent of Works on Mr. William Grellier [F.] and Mr. Charles E. Barry [A.], P.A.G. Superintendent of Works on Mr. Henry Lovegrove [A.] (G. Sword Bearer, 1896), and another important office on Mr. W. Newton Dunn [F.].

M. Jean Hulot, Grand Prix de Rome 1901, whose drawings of the restoration of Sélinonte were exhibited in London last year under the auspices of the Institute, has just started an "atelier" at 62 rue Mazarine, Paris.

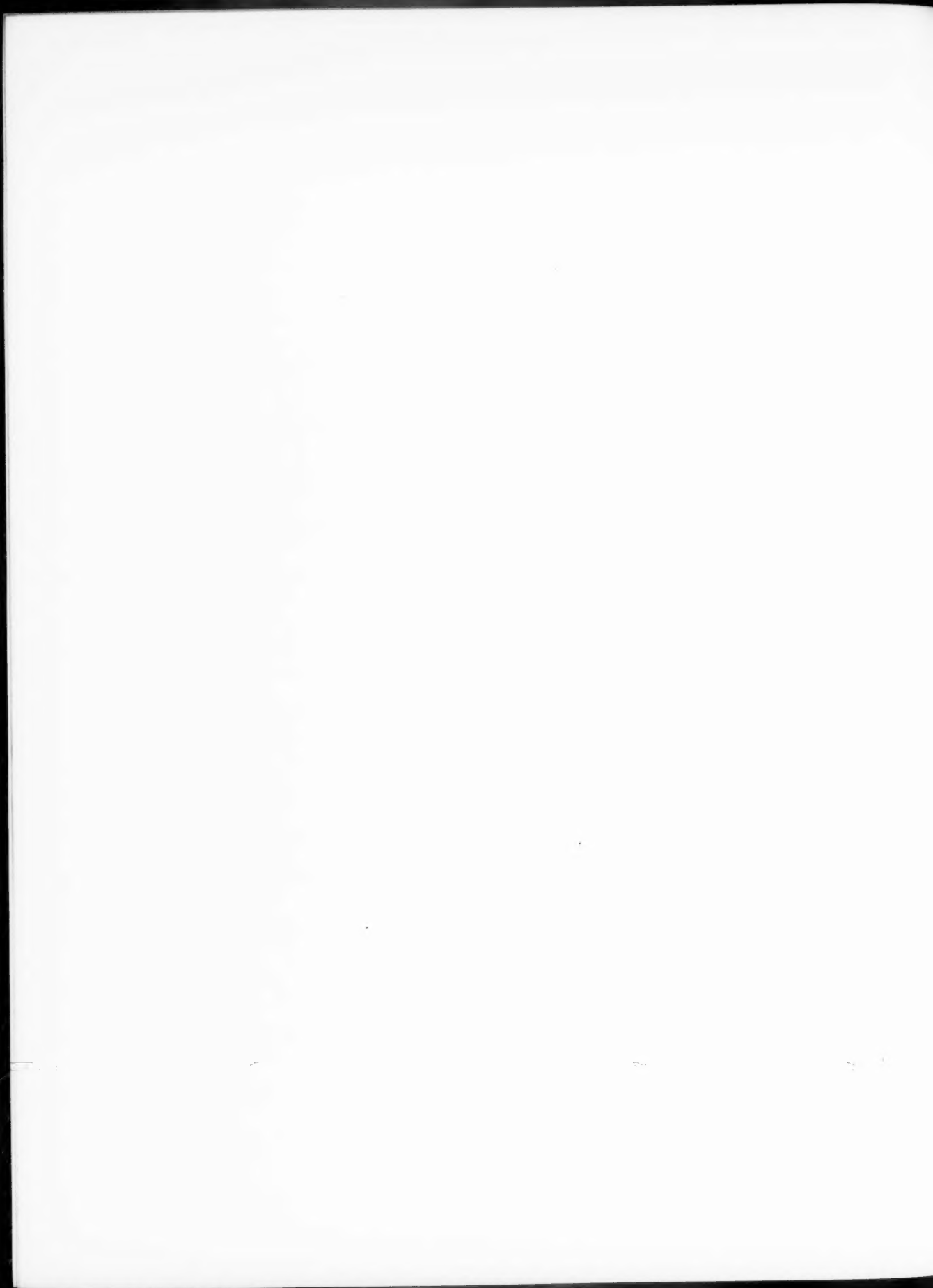
SKETCHES IN NORFOLK



C. Wontner Smith, Aug. 1907.

I.—ATTLEBOROUGH CHURCH, NORFOLK: WEST END.

An interesting Decorated building, consisting of nave, N. and S. aisles, transept, N. porch to central tower. This latter dates from the 12th century, and is all that remains of the original church. The nave and aisles were completed in 1405, the former having a flat-pitched 15th-century roof. The chancel was demolished at the Reformation and has never been rebuilt. The church contains a very fine screen and rood-loft, now placed at the W. end.



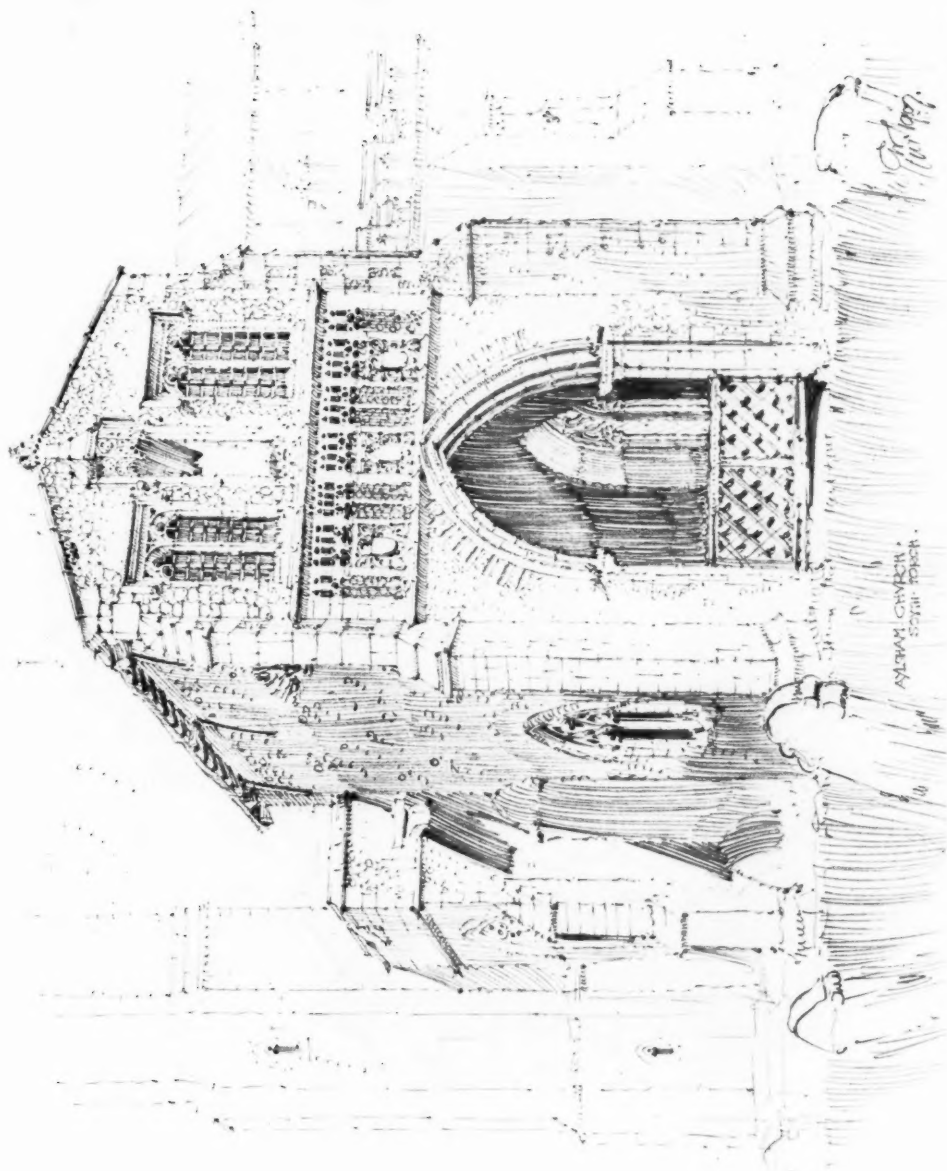
SKETCHES IN NORFOLK



C. Wootner Smith, Aug. 1907.

II.—SALLE CHURCH, NORFOLK: NORTH PORCH.

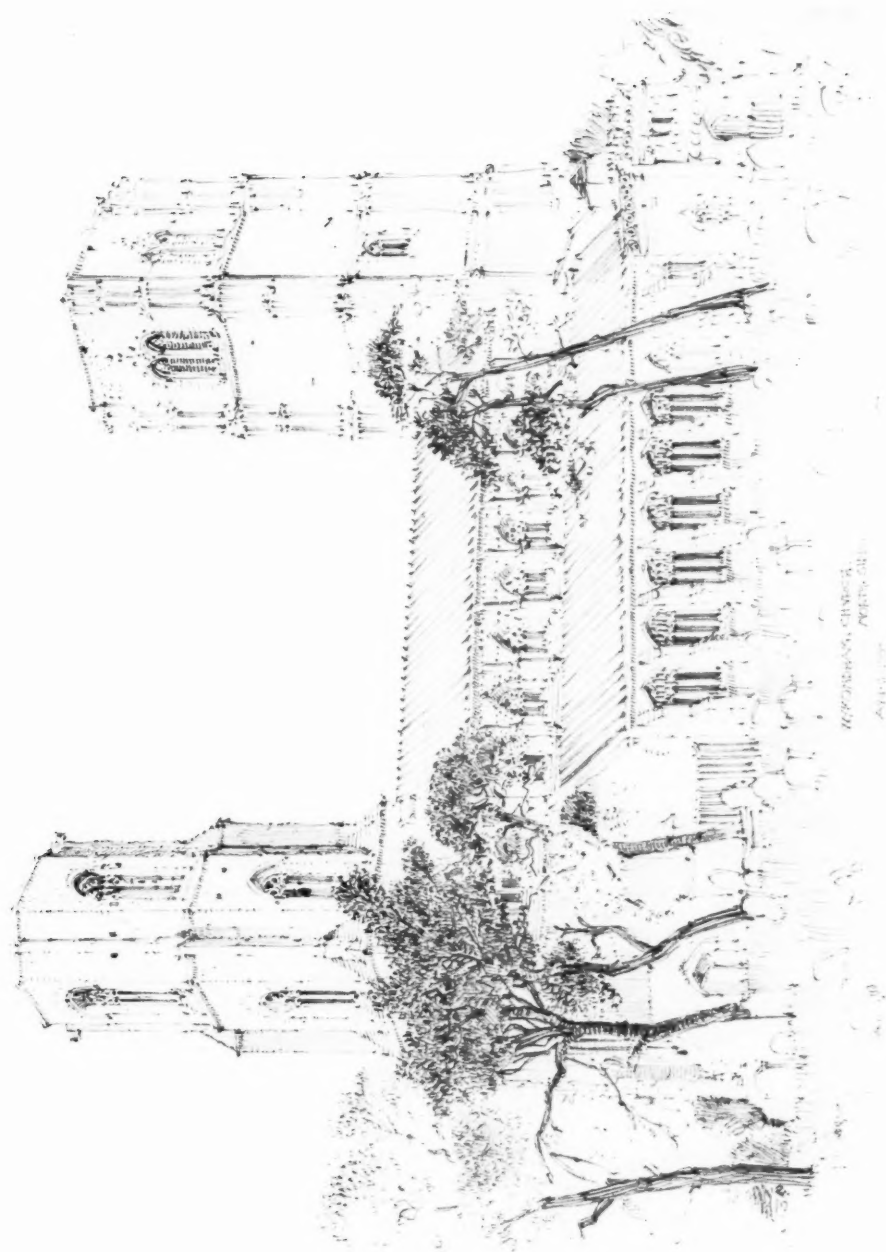
A fine Perpendicular church not far from Cawston. It has a magnificent nave and chancel (the former not now in use), both with fine timber roofs. The church contains some interesting woodwork, including an old "three-decker" pulpit. Both the north and south porches are fine examples of 15th-century work. The building is in a very dilapidated condition, but, like Cawston, has never undergone restoration.



III.—AYLSHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK

A fine church with many interesting features. The nave is Early English, and the aisles, transept chancel also with aisles, Perpendicular. A portion of the ancient rood-screen (date d 1507) with painted figure on the panels still remains. The south porch is not unlike that of North Aylsham, but is finer in many respects. Over the entrance in the flint panel work are three shields, the centre one bearing the Royal Arms. The church has been restored.

W. W. Smith, Aug. 1897.



C. W. W. Smith, Aug. 1897.

IV.—WYMONDHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

This was originally a double church, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Alban, and attached to the Abbey. The present church consists of a nave only, the tower at the east end being the only remaining portion of the other edifice. It has a fine Norman nave and a wide aisle on the north side, dating from the 15th century, and there is a good timber roof. The W. tower, constructed of flint and stone, is a magnificent feature dating from between 1410 and 1470. The buttresses are octagonal.

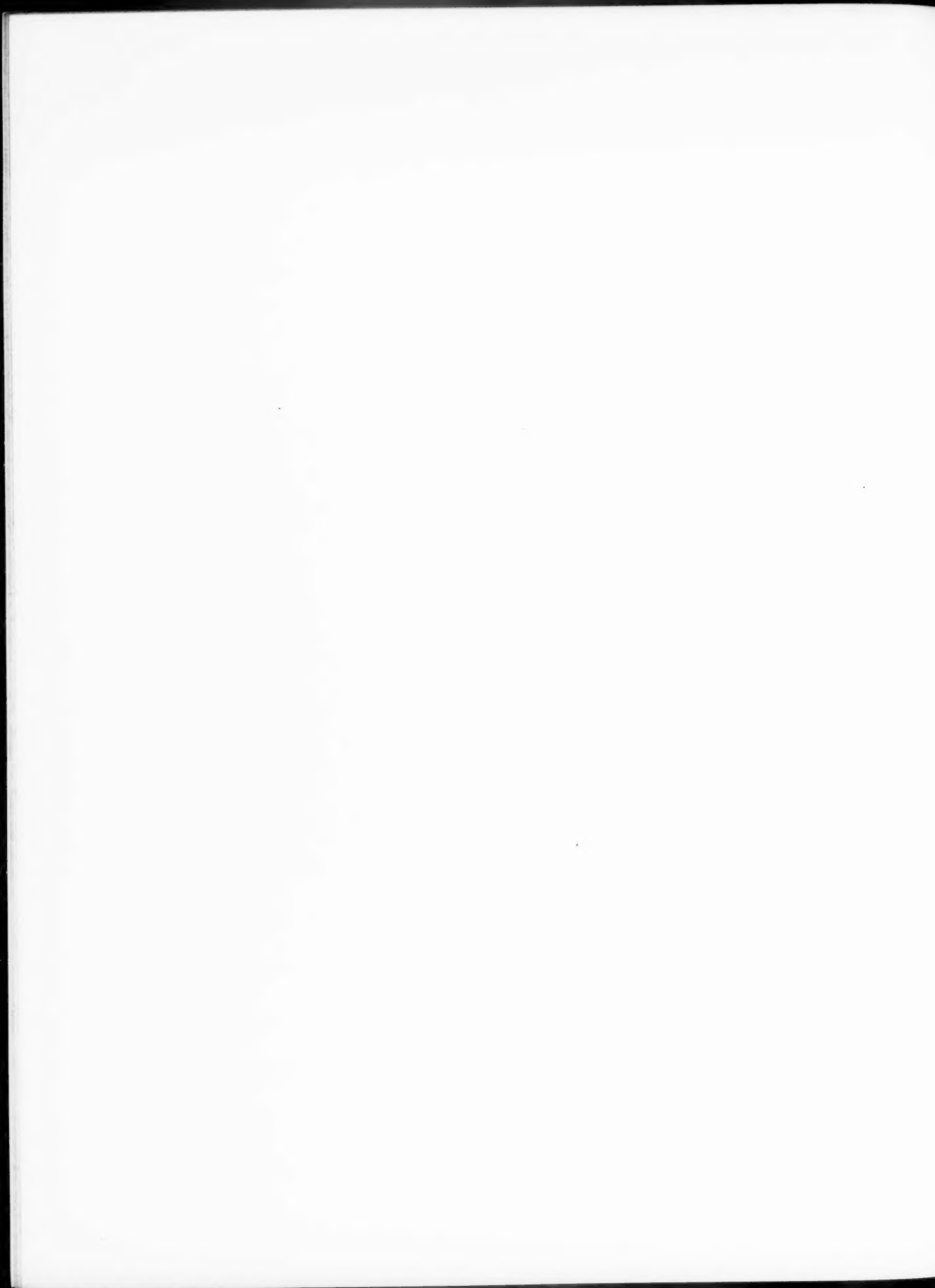
SKETCHES IN NORFOLK



C. Wontner Smith, Aug. 1907.

V.—SWAFFHAM, NORFOLK.

The church in this interesting old market town is reached by a fine avenue of lime trees. It dates from the year 1474, and has been partly restored. The hammer-beam roof of the nave is an especially interesting feature. The tower, completed in 1510, is surmounted by a modern lead fleche.



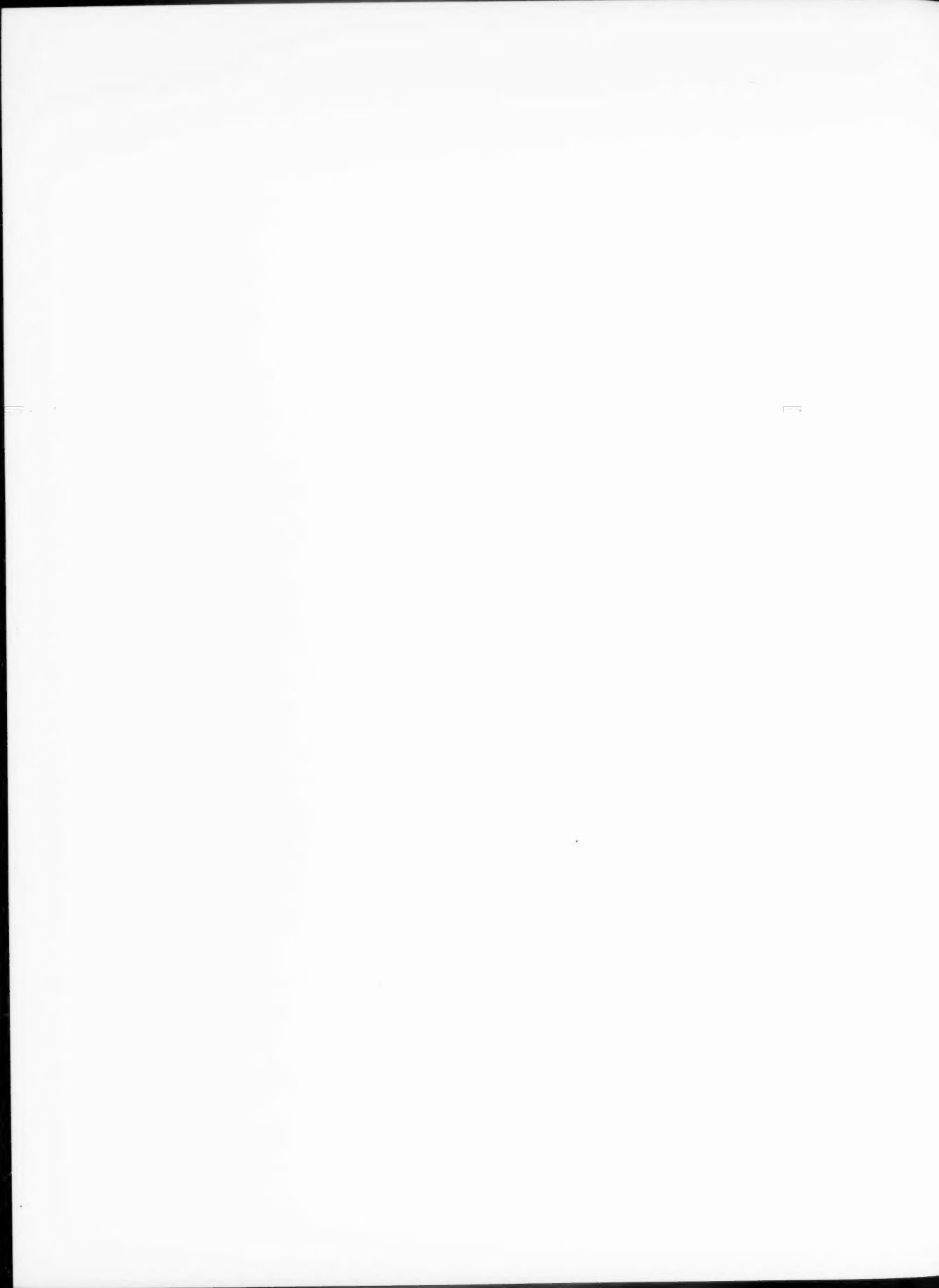
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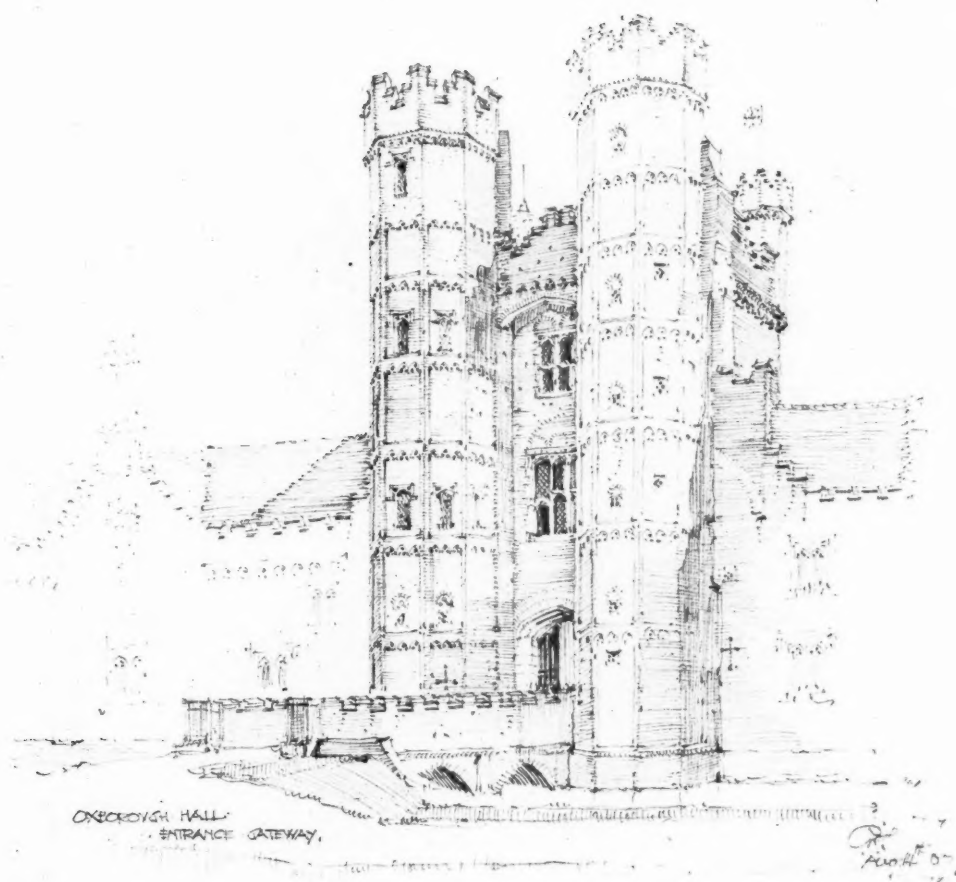
C. Wauter Smith, Aug. 1907.

VI. -MANOR HOUSE, EAST BARSHAM, NORFOLK.

This building, situated three miles from Fakenham, is an excellent example of early brick and terra-cotta work. It was built in the time of Henry VII., and is now a ruin. The N. side of the quadrangle is all that remains, with the exception of the outer gateway, which bears the arms of Henry VIII., in whose reign the building appears to have been completed.



SKETCHES IN NORFOLK



C. Wootner Smith, Aug. 1907.

VII.—OXBOROUGH HALL, NORFOLK.

The seat of Sir Edmund Bedingfield. This is a fine example of 15th-century brickwork. The entrance gateway and rooms over are the most interesting portion of the house, which is quadrangular in form. The bridge over the moat, about 50 feet broad, is modern. The principal room over the gateway, called the "King's Room," is hung with tapestry dating from the time of Henry VII., and the chamber also contains some interesting furniture. During the Commonwealth the hall was seized on account of Sir Henry Bedingfield's "treason against the Parliament and people of England." It was sold, but later repurchased by the Bedingfield family.

SKETCHES IN NORFOLK



C. Wontner Smith, Aug. 1907.

VIII.—BRECKLES HALL, NORFOLK.

Breckles Hall dates from the early part of the 16th century. It is now being restored and enlarged. The house is built of brick, and the quoins are plastered over to represent stone finished flush with the brickwork, the mullions and transoms of the windows being treated in the same manner. The chimneys are magnificent.



C. Wontner Smith, Aug. 1907.

IX.—MELTON CONSTABLE, NORFOLK.

The seat of Lord Hastings. The house was built about 1680, and has been attributed to Sir Christopher Wren. The sketch shows the garden front, the portion on the right being a modern addition.

